

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEWS

February 1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

The Death of Queen Victoria. In "The Progress of the World"
The Fatal Illness—A Glance at Her Character and Reign—Albert Edward, Her Successor—The Conditions
Surrounding the English Throne. With Illustrations

Philip D. Armour : A Character Sketch

By Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus. With Portraits

Sculpture at the Buffalo Exposition

By Edward Hale Brush. Illustrated

Two Decades of Christian Endeavor

By Amos R. Wells. Illustrated

Washington and Lincoln : A Comparative Study

By Lyman P. Powell

Abraham Lincoln in Contemporary Caricature

Many Striking Cartoons on Lincoln

The Possible Origin of a Lincoln Phrase

By George F. Parker

The Frye Shipping Bill :

- I. The Merits and Advantages of the Measure. By Winthrop L. Marvin
- II. Why the Bill Is Objectionable. By John DeWitt Warner
- III. Some Specific Criticisms. By William F. King

The South and the Pension Bureau

By Thomas A. Broadus

Japanese Immigration to the United States

Many other Topics of the Day are Presented in the Departments

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

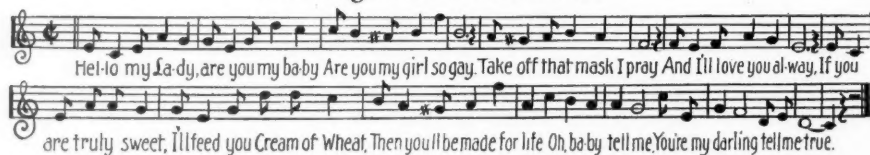
Vol. XXIII. No. 133.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter.
Copyright, 1901, by THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)



Among Life's Pleasures



Cream of Wheat!

Rich in gluten and phosphates is the most appetizing and invigorating of all cereal foods

With each purchase of two packages your grocer gives you an elegant gravure of Northwestern Scenery 15x17 inches, mounted without mark of any kind

CREAM OF WHEAT CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

Four Generations of the British Royal Family.	
Frontispiece	
The Progress of the World—	
The Queen's Fatal Illness.....	131
Victoria's Unequaled Influence.....	131
Her Love of Peace.....	132
Collapse Caused by the War.....	132
The Queen's Conservatism.....	133
Firmness of the Throne.....	133
A Modern Man as King.....	135
Elements of Security.....	135
Continuity of Government and Policy.....	135
Lord Roberts in England.....	136
Kitchener Makes Little Headway.....	136
De Wet's Next Move.....	138
The Prussian Bicentenary.....	138
The "Clerical" Controversy in France.....	138
Negotiations in China.....	139
Attitude of the United States.....	139
The Question of Indemnity.....	140
The Reapportionment of Representatives.....	140
Senatorial Elections—Quay and Hoar.....	140
Other Senatorial Elections.....	141
American Ships and Subsidies.....	142
Has the Country Made Up Its Mind?.....	142
A Period of Industrial Transition.....	143
Sentiment and Business.....	143
Probable Modifications of the Bill.....	144
The River and Harbor Bill.....	144
A Change of System Needed.....	145
Value of Local Self-Reliance.....	145
Assurance of an Enlarged Army.....	146
Our Philippine Policy.....	146
The Actual Situation.....	147
West Point and Its Overhauling.....	147
Personal Character in the Army.....	148
A Suggested Exchange for Certain American Rights.....	148
A Possible Customer for the French Shore.....	149
The British Attitude Toward America.....	149
A Situation of Our Own Shaping.....	150
Again, the Danish Islands.....	150
The Present Negotiations.....	151
The Question of Citizenship.....	151
With portraits of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Alexandra, Henry E. Burnham, Joseph R. Burton, Robert J. Gamble, Theodore E. Burton, Joseph R. Hawley, A. L. Mills, F. Degetau, cartoons, and other illustrations.	
Record of Current Events.....	152
With portraits of Charles S. Francis, John Marshall, the late James A. Mount, the late Roger Wolcott, Charles E. Knox, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel R. Callaway, William K. Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert M. Olyphant, the late Ignatius Donnelly, and the late Lord Armstrong.	
Abraham Lincoln in Contemporary Caricature.....	156
With reproductions of cartoons from American and foreign journals.	
Philip D. Armour: A Character Sketch.....	167
By Frank W. Gunsaulus.	
With portraits of the late Philip Danforth Armour, Herman O. Armour, the late Simeon Armour, the late A. W. Armour, the late Joseph Armour, J. Ogden Armour, the late Philip D. Armour, Jr., Charles W. Armour, and Kirk Armour, and other illustrations.	
Decorative Sculpture at the Pan-American Exposition.....	177
By Edward Hale Brush.	
With portraits of Karl Bitter, and William W. Bosworth, and other illustrations.	
Two Decades of Christian Endeavor.....	185
By Amos R. Wells.	
With portraits of Francis E. Clark, Mrs. Francis E. Clark, William Shaw, Amos R. Wells, John Willis Baer, J. D. Lamont, Jui Ishu, W. J. L. Closs, Rev. Messrs. Paul, Blecher, Brookes, Girkon, Winter, and Hahn, and other illustrations.	
Washington and Lincoln: A Comparative Study.....	191
By Lyman P. Powell.	
The Possible Origin of a Lincoln Phrase.....	196
By George F. Parker.	
The Frye Shipping Bill—	
I.—The Merits and Advantages of the Measure.....	197
By Winthrop L. Marvin.	
II.—Why the Bill Is Objectionable.....	200
By John DeWitt Warner.	
III.—Some Specific Criticisms.....	201
By William F. King.	
The South and the Pension Bureau.....	203
By Thomas A. Broadus.	
Japanese Immigration.....	207
Leading Articles of the Month—	
Lincoln's Duel with Douglas.....	209
The Plan of the Buffalo Exposition.....	209
The Origin and Career of Richard Croker.....	211
Rapid Transit Subways in Great Cities.....	212
Substitutes for Ship Subsidies.....	214
Panama and Nicaragua Canals Compared.....	215
St. Thomas and Porto Rico.....	216
What Remains to Be Explored.....	218
The Progress of Japan.....	219
China and International Law.....	220
Conduct of the Allies in China.....	220
Germany and the Armed Peace.....	223
Socialism in Italy.....	224
Women in British Politics.....	225
Mr. Harmsworth's "Simultaneous" Newspaper.....	226
Problems Before the Chemist.....	227
The Vicissitudes of Millet's "Angelus".....	228
Is the College Graduate Impracticable?.....	229
Old-Age Pensions in Australasia.....	230
The Minneapolis Flour Output for 1900.....	231
With portraits of Richard Croker and Alfred Harmsworth, map of the Danish West Indies and Porto Rico, map of the harbor and roadstead of Charlotte Amelia, D. W. L., map of the world indicating territory still to be explored, and other illustrations.	
The Periodicals Reviewed.....	232
Notes on the Season's Books.....	245
Index to Periodicals.....	252

TERMS: \$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the *English Review of Reviews*, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



(From a recent photograph by Chancellor.)

FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

(Queen Victoria, Prince Albert Edward of Wales, George Duke of York, and the Duke's
eldest son, Edward Albert.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIII.

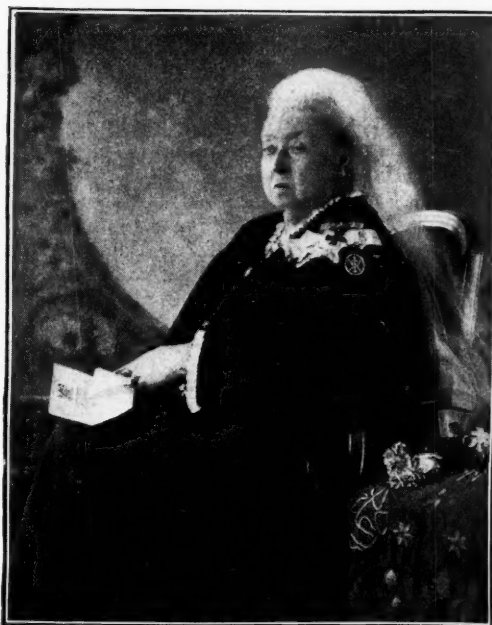
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1901.

No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Queen's Fatal Illness. Queen Victoria of England, whose strength had been seriously failing for some months, became alarmingly ill on Wednesday, January 16, and on Saturday it became known that her prostration was of a paralytic nature. There was a recurrence of attacks, and the world learned that the end of Victoria's great reign must be near at hand. On Monday, the 21st, it was announced that the physicians in attendance regarded any permanent rallying as impossible, and that the end might come at any moment. The members of the royal family, including the Queen's grandson, Emperor William of Germany,—representing his mother, the Queen's eldest daughter, whose own illness made it impossible for her to leave Germany,—hastened to the Isle of Wight, where the Queen was sojourning at Osborne House, her winter home. Her death occurred Tuesday afternoon, January 22.

Victoria's Unequaled Influence. Victoria's reign was so long that even if her own personal agency in public matters had been of little significance she would of necessity have been identified with a marvelous series of events making up one of the most remarkable periods in the history of the world. But Queen Victoria from the very beginning of her reign was a significant factor in public events, to an extent even greater than could be commonly known. According to those very real, though unformulated, usages and methods collectively known as the British Constitution, the sovereign "reigns," but does not "rule;" and responsible government is vested in the Queen's chosen ministers, who, in turn, are dependent upon the support of the elected Parliament. But the influence of the British sovereign, if tactfully and prudently exerted, may count for as much in certain times of emergency as the more visible and tangible authority of the Czar of Russia, not to mention the German Emperor. And Queen Victoria had for many years past exerted an almost unbounded moral control over



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

(From a recent photograph by Hughes & Mullins, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.)

the larger policies of the British empire. She was industrious and methodical, patient and tactful, with a memory that was a great storehouse of knowledge of things past and present. She had retained the full possession of her rare power of judgment and discernment up to the very last. A monarch who had seen fifteen successive parliaments elected, and who had dealt with a full score of different ministries under the headship of ten different individual prime ministers, might be expected to know something of parliamentary institutions and executive government. Her accumulated experience, indeed, was so vast

that the deference of English statesmen to her superior knowledge had for the past twenty-five or thirty years of her reign been a genuine rather than an assumed attitude. In her long reign she had seen five Archbishops of Canterbury and six Archbishops of York in office, and in like manner had probably seen an average of five or six changes in all the bishoprics of England. Thus, her knowledge of the organization and life of the State Church, of which in a certain sense she was the head, was profound and valuable. She had seen lord chancellors and chief justices come and go, and had outlived two generations of judges who dispensed justice in her name. And she had known hundreds of sovereigns and rulers.

She had witnessed most of the process of the real development of the present British empire, and she had seen such growth of its population and power as made it admittedly the foremost of modern states. Her reign had been marred by the needless and unfortunate Crimean War; but otherwise she had been able to bring her influence to the aid of English statesmanship in keeping England from war with any European or American power. It is the belief of many people in England that her

*Her Love
of Peace.*



A FAVORITE PICTURE IN THE JUBILEE YEAR.



A PORTRAIT TAKEN AT CANNES IN 1899.

personal influence more than anything else prevented England from taking a course that would have led to war with the United States during or after our great civil conflict. On occasions of friction at different times with Russia, France, Germany, and other powers, the Queen's influence was always decisive for peaceful solutions. Her enlightened attitude toward the colonies had promoted the growth of that wise system of non-interference now seldom departed from, and under which the great self-governing British colonies are loyal and contented. Her greatest desire as a sovereign during the last ten or twelve years of her reign was that England should not be drawn into foreign war during the remainder of her lifetime.

*Collapse
Caused by
the War.*

Unhappily, this reasonable wish was not to be gratified; and the distress and grief to which the horrible war in South Africa subjected her mind were the principal causes of the collapse which resulted in her death. This struggle, with its great loss of life and its menace to the security of England and the position and permanence of the empire, preyed upon her mind and weighed down her

spirits continually. Nothing in recent public affairs could well be more pathetic than the wandering mission of the refugee Boer president, Paul Krüger, on the one hand, proclaiming throughout Europe the righteousness of arbitration and the misery that had resulted from England's refusal to arbitrate, and on the other hand the final breakdown and death of Queen Victoria from the strain and distress of a war that might have been so easily prevented. There are at times manifest disadvantages in the English system, under which a wise monarch reigns but does not rule. If Queen Victoria had ruled, her superior wisdom and knowledge would not have allowed that indolent and amateur statesman, Lord Salisbury, to give men like Chamberlain and Milner a free hand in South Africa. If the Queen could have secured the settlement of the South African dispute by arbitration, and averted the war, her long and beneficent reign would have reached such a climax of glory that she might well have laid down her public burdens and retired from the throne. But this was not to be.



THE QUEEN AND HER GRANDCHILDREN OF YORK.
(From a photograph taken in 1899.)



THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT IN 1861.
(Prince Albert died in December of that year.)

*The
Queen's
Conservatism.*

So long as the South African war continues with such desperate energy on the part of the Boers now in the field, with the constant necessity of fresh recruits for the wearied and worn British army, England will not be able to give much attention to internal affairs. But in a time not distant the new sovereign must exercise an influence of some sort in directions where Queen Victoria's influence would scarcely have assumed a modern direction. It must be remembered that the Queen was born as long ago as 1819, and that she came to the throne in 1837. English opinion was still affected by that conservative reaction which had followed the excesses of the French Revolution; and although the Reform Bill of 1832 had changed and modernized the character of Parliament, the institutions of the throne and the privileged aristocracy were very deeply entrenched. It was not to be expected that the Queen should ever have had her views or feelings modified by the gradual development of the modern democratic idea. She had the utmost sympathy with her people, but she never forgot for a moment that she was a queen. Her point of view could not have survived her.

*Firmness
of the
Throne.*

There came a period of great growth of liberal and radical opinion in England, when nothing was more common, even in the public prints, than the view that Victoria was the last sovereign who would ever sit on a British throne. This feeling was partly due to the advance of democracy, and the



ALBERT EDWARD AND HIS SON GEORGE.

belief that the monarchy was an outlived medieval survival; but it was also due in large part to the very bad opinion that was entertained of the character and fitness of the Prince of Wales. The eldest child of the Queen, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia, and ultimately for a few brief weeks was Empress of Germany, was always held in great esteem by the English people. But the Prince of Wales in his younger days was regarded as a profligate, who had no serious side to his nature and no capacity for statesmanship. The Princess Victoria, now Dowager Empress of Germany, who was seriously ill last month, was born in November, 1840, married in January, 1858, and widowed in June, 1888, when her son, now Emperor of Germany, came to the throne. Albert Edward, who becomes King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, was born November 9, 1841, and is therefore in his sixtieth year. His mother at his present age was already in the forty-second year of her reign. It was generally stated, probably on good authority, that Albert Edward would assume

the title of Edward VII. It is not to be supposed that his reign will be an extremely long one, in view of the fact that his health is said to be impaired by heart disease, and perhaps some other maladies. Whatever may be his lacks and shortcomings in other directions, Albert Edward has by long practice acquired a marvelous prudence and tact in relation to all public questions. For a long time past there has devolved upon him the social tasks that fell in an earlier period of the reign to his father, the Prince Consort. He is not revered, but he is liked; and he is no longer held in moral abhorrence by the stricter elements of British society, as certainly he was twenty years ago. On the one hand,

ALBERT EDWARD, AS FAMILIARLY SEEN.
(From a very late photograph.)

English society has grown very tolerant and lax, and the moral code of Puritanism is well-nigh extinct; while, on the other hand, Albert Edward has, meanwhile, come to have a far higher appreciation of his duties and responsibilities. Nobody now talks of abolishing the crown, and every one was ready to give hearty enough allegiance to the new monarch. No heir-apparent, perhaps, has had such discipline of years and experience as this new English sovereign.

*A Modern
Man as
King.*

If in her personal attitude his revered mother had much of the old-time feeling of the divine appointment and inherent superiority of hereditary rulers, Albert Edward is as modern a man in the type of his mind and in his habitual temperament as his photographs would indicate. At times he has had to wear gold lace and decorations, and try to look the prince; but his marked preference has always been for easy clothes, a soft hat, and a comfortable place in the smoking-room. He is not a strenuous person, like his talented and many-sided nephew, the Emperor of Germany; but it is believed that he has a deep sense of the greatness of the British empire, and that he has inherited from his mother a certain directness and simplicity of mind that are of immense value in such a position as he must fill. In short, he is shrewd. If Albert Edward lives very long, he must help to solve internal problems of great moment. His mother was estranged from Ireland. It will be one of his duties to try to make the Irish people as much at home in the United Kingdom as are the Scotch. Inevitably, there must come up the question of reforming and reconstructing the hereditary House of Lords. Seemingly, the Prince of Wales grasps the idea that royalty is a much more democratic institution than the peerage, and that great curtailments of hereditary privilege might be made without opening the floodgates to an inundation that would sweep away the throne. Then, there must at no distant day come to the front the great question of the federation of the empire.

*Elements of
Security.*

The disposition of the new sovereign will be eminently pacific. It has long been well known that he cherishes a hearty friendship toward the people of the United States. He will aim to maintain friendly relations with the German Emperor and his government, and to lessen at all points the friction between England and France. It is scarcely to be believed that he will show his mother's extraordinary firmness of character, for such qualities cannot be conspicuous in the public conduct of any prince or statesman unless they have also to a great extent prevailed from his youth up as the guiding principles of his private life. One great source of Edward's security and strength in his hold upon the British people will be found in the general and well-merited respect for the royal family as a whole, due to its eminently decent behavior, and particularly to the unbounded admiration that the whole British people feel for the beautiful and admirable woman who will share his throne. For his wife, as it happens, is incomparably better fitted than himself, by nature and cultivation, to grace the royal purple.



THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Albert Edward was married March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Alexandra was born December 1, 1844; and in spite of the marvelous preservation of her beauty and youthful appearance, it is a fact that she is now past fifty-six years of age. For almost thirty-eight years this Danish princess has lived in England, identifying herself with the life of the country, and winning universal esteem and affection. Edward and Alexandra have four surviving children, the eldest of whom, who had become familiarly known as George Duke of York, will now succeed his father as Prince of Wales and heir-apparent. George was born in 1865, and was married in 1893 to Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck. He has several children, the eldest of whom is Edward Albert, born June 23, 1894, and therefore now in his seventh year, and who stands in the direct line of succession to the throne.

*Continuity of
Government
and Policy.*

In former times it was the custom to dissolve Parliament and elect a new House on the occasion of a fresh accession to the throne. This was done after the death of King William IV., in the summer of 1837, the new Parliament of that year assembling

on November 15. Certain changes in the statutes and in the form of oath of allegiance that members of Parliament take render this custom no longer necessary; and it was taken for granted last month that the change of sovereign would not precipitate a general election nor lead to any reorganization of the present Salisbury ministry. Nor is there any reason to suppose that for some little time to come any change whatever will be visible, either in the foreign or domestic policies of England and the British empire, in consequence of the death of Victoria. That a certain tenderness toward the aged Queen had restrained to some extent the bitterness of England's unfriendly critics on the Continent, as intimated last month in certain French and other European journals, and that hostility to England would henceforth be more undisguised, may be dismissed as very far-fetched reasoning. So grave an event as the death of the Queen, who had reigned through a longer period and with greater prestige than any predecessor on the English throne, must assuredly affect in many incidental ways the public and social life of England; but in the larger sense everything had been discounted in advance, and the transition was not expected to bear even as much relation to governmental policy as the recent changes of sovereign in Italy and Russia.

Lord Roberts in England.

Lord Roberts arrived in England on January 2, and was received at Osborne House by the Queen. The reward for his services in South Africa was an earldom. He at once began his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at the war office in London. The nation had prepared many ways of doing honor to its redoubtable little general, but "Bobs" made it known that, "in view of the present unhappy circumstances in South Africa," he did not want any public fêtes in his honor. He frankly admitted that he was mis-



QUEEN VICTORIA RECEIVING LORD ROBERTS AT OSBORNE ON JANUARY 2.
(From *Black and White*.)

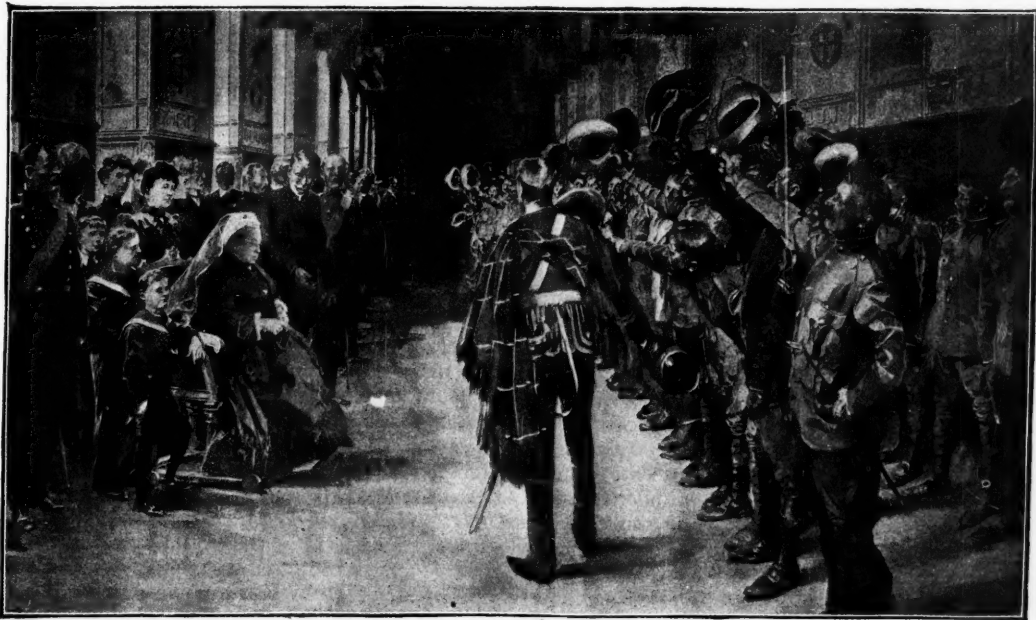
taken in saying, on leaving Africa, that the war was over. In fact, one of the new commander-in-chief's first tasks was to raise fresh troops for General Kitchener. Thirty thousand were asked for, but the war office does not seem to be preparing to supply so many. Five thousand yeomen are being enlisted in England to serve for a year, "or until the war ends;" the Rand mine owners have been notified that they themselves must furnish and support the guards for their property, the quota and cost being specified by Lord Kitchener, and appeals have been made to the colonies which, in Australia, have met with enthusiastic response.

Kitchener Makes Little Headway.

England had received only irritating or alarming news from South Africa during the past month. While there is no suspicion of faltering on the part of the

Englishmen, either at home or in Africa, who have the task of subjugating the Boers, the end seemed scarcely nearer in the latter part of January than it seemed two months before, if so near. This state of affairs, coming months after the war was declared by Lord Roberts to be at an end, has given the wholesouled opponents of the war their opportunity for recrimination, and has furnished the alarmists with fine material for pessimistic views. Nor among those loyal to the government's programme does there appear to be the slightest unanimity of conviction as to the proper course to pursue. For every man who believes that the solution of the problem lies in greater leniency and in conciliatory offers to the Boers, there is one who considers crushing severity toward the rebellious people as the true course. As nearly as may be learned from the strictly censored reports from South Africa, Lord Kitchener appears to be trying both theories at once. On the one hand he is proclaiming martial law over wide areas, and is herding the Boer families together, on the ground of military expediency, much after the fashion of the reconcentrado era in the Spanish-Cuban war; on the other hand he is snatching at any straw of hope for conciliation, such as that offered by the Boer Peace Committee of the more influential burghers who had surrendered to the British. Whether it is true or

not that General De Wet flogged all and shot one of the envoys from this peace committee, there is no doubt that the belligerents treated the whole affair with scorn; and their attitude toward the measures of local self-government hinted at in Mr. Chamberlain's recent conciliatory speech is well suggested in its interpretation by one of Krüger's foreign soldiers now in America, as "freedom to put in the drain-pipes of their smaller towns." While Lord Kitchener has failed in his attempts to obtain even a conditional surrender, he has shown no lack of the stern qualities which overwhelmed the Dervishes. When the daring Boers dashed into Cape Colony in December, the commander-in-chief hurried in person to De Aar, and spent his Christmas in such an energetic campaign against the invaders that they accomplished little in that region, whose loyalty is all-important to the line of communications, and the invaders were obliged to turn off to the west. The raiding bands of Boers split up before this strenuous opposition into smaller bands, and continued their guerrilla tactics of attacking convoys and outlying posts, and destroying railroads. Parties of the guerrillas penetrated to points within 150 miles of Cape Town, and produced a considerable degree of alarm among its citizens, who formed town guards, fortified Table Mountain, and procured



From the *London Graphic*.

QUEEN VICTORIA INSPECTING INVALIDED COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL,
AT WINDSOR CASTLE, IN NOVEMBER.

guns from the British warships in the harbor. No evidence has come from South Africa that these companies of Boers scouring Cape Colony have succeeded in raising any widespread revolt. They have procured fresh mounts, all-necessary to their present mode of campaigning; they have captured supplies from British outposts and convoys even more necessary to their existence as belligerents, and have forced Lord Kitchener to draw in his outposts from many smaller towns.

When Lord Kitchener, with all the resources of the British army at hand, finds it impossible to know within a hundred miles where General De Wet is at any given time, a diagnosis in America of the moves that wonderful chieftain is about to make is not calculated to be impressive. The one thing that may be safely predicted about De Wet is that he will not do what he is trying to make the English scouts believe he will do. Lord Kitchener's advices in the latter part of January were that the redoubtable Boer general had returned north from Cape Colony and was concentrating his forces with those of General Botha and General Beyer to the east of Pretoria. Having in mind the great importance to the British of the railroad to Durban on the southeast coast—the one sure line of communications and supplies now—it is concluded that the Boers will make a determined effort to cut the British off from this seaport while the roving bands in Cape Colony are making as much trouble as possible in their varied demonstrations. De Wet's soldiers seem to have little capacity left for serious offensive operations, chiefly owing to their lack of artillery. Their impedimenta are limited to what may be carried on the backs of horses, and it is said they are so well supplied with mounts that each horseman has a second animal with him. In an estimate of the abilities of the Boers to hold out, and possibly to deal some heavy blow to the British when an opportunity may arrive, it is interesting to note the opinion of a colonel of the Boer "Irish Brigade" now in America. Colonel Lynch places De Wet's actual force, including the bands now in Cape Colony, at 6,000, using English estimates; the force menacing Kimberley is described as numbering at least 1,000; Generals Delarey and Beyer are reported as having between 5,500 and 6,000 men. The Transvaal Boers under Erasmus, Ben Viljoen, Christian Botha, and other leaders are put at 8,000. This estimate, therefore, points toward a total Boer army in the field of 20,000, exclusive of any recruits that may come from the invasion of Cape Colony. Colonel Lynch thinks that the total force of the Boers in the field has never very greatly exceeded this number at any

stage of the war. With the knowledge we have of the total available force of Boer fighters at the beginning of the war, and of the subtraction from this number by death, wounds, and imprisonment, this calculation seems manifestly exaggerated. Even with large allowance for errors of calculation, there remains little cheer for those who wish the affair over and done with. Nor does the crucial factor of Cape Colony's attitude seem to be strengthened on the British side by the new governor, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, who succeeded Sir Alfred Milner. Neither British loyalists nor Boer sympathizers approve the choice.

*The
Prussian
Bicentenary.*

Queen Victoria's illness and the sudden departure of Emperor William for England cut short the elaborate festivities at Berlin on the occasion of the bicentenary of the Kingdom of Prussia, that once feeble state from which has grown the mighty German empire of our time. Ambassador White, in presenting President McKinley's congratulations on this celebration, reminded the Emperor that a Hohenzollern was the first to recognize the independence of the United States, and that the first great treaty made by our Government was a treaty of commerce with Prussia. For these reasons, if for no others, America has a peculiar interest in this anniversary. Thousands of American citizens still think of the Prussian kingdom as their "Fatherland."

*The
"Clerical"
Controversy
In France.*

The uppermost topic in France during January was the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the ministry's bill amending the law regulating religious associations. This bill places such restrictions on the ownership of property by the religious orders that its enforcement would result in practically cutting off the existence of all such orders in France. One clause debarb any person educated at other than a public school from holding any office or drawing pay from the state. This, of course, would result in keeping men educated at church schools out of the army, the navy, and the police force, as well as from all civil-service appointments under the government. In anticipation of the debate the government ordered a statistical return of the real estate now belonging to religious communities in France. The actual valuation of this property is put at \$215,500,000, although it has been returned to the assessors at less than half that value. The controversy with the Vatican that has been precipitated by the French Government's action on this bill has given rise to many rumors, of which one of the most sensational is that the Papal Nuncio will be withdrawn from France.

In view of a possible conflict between the Pope and the French Government, an interesting question arises as to the relations between the government and the secular clergy. Even assuming that the government will triumph in the total suppression of the monastic orders in France, there still remains a large body of parish priests and bishops whose salaries are paid by the state. The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry has no intention, of course, of disturbing this body of clergy, and were it disposed to do so, it could not remove clerical appointees from their positions as officers of the Church, nor is it likely that it would resort to the extreme measure of withholding salaries. Many of the parish priests are sympathizers with the republic, and it is even alleged that the present measure directed against the orders has the sanction and indorsement of bishops among the secular clergy. It is nevertheless a fact that the royalist element in France has always counted on the support of the clergy, and it is now asserted that in case of conflict between Church and State the whole body of bishops and priests would support the papal authority as against their own government. Test votes in the Chamber of Deputies on the opening of the debate in the middle of January seemed to indicate a safe majority for the measure. The debate was described as dignified and solemn. M. Deschanel was reelected president of the Chamber of Deputies for the present session.

Negotiations in China. The joint note embodying the terms to be accepted by the Chinese Government as preliminaries to definite peace negotiations was finally signed by the representatives of the powers at Peking on December 22. These terms, in the main, were set forth in the December REVIEW; but the official text of the agreement, as published at Washington by our State Department, contains an additional condition requiring China to punish not only Prince Tuan and the ten officials named in the Emperor's decree of September 25, but "those whom the representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate." Two days later, the note was presented to Prince Ching, one of the imperial envoys, who at once transmitted it to the Emperor, and on December 30 the diplomatic corps at Peking was notified that the Chinese Imperial Government had agreed to the demands. The Emperor's edict accepting the terms of the note asked for a suspension of hostilities and expressed a desire for the hastening of negotiations with a view to the prompt conclusion of a treaty of peace. After repeated efforts on the part of the Empress Dowager and Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, one of the advisory

peace commissioners, to obtain some modification of the demands, the plenary representatives, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, were instructed, on January 12, to sign the note on behalf of the imperial government without further delay. Their signatures were thereupon affixed to the note, attested by the imperial seal (which had to be obtained from the palace by permission of the Japanese authorities, who were guarding the imperial belongings), and the way was at last open for a diplomatic settlement of the various questions at issue. The principle of reparation having been acknowledged, it remains to secure the fulfillment of the specific demands.

Attitude of the United States. Meanwhile, our own State Department had proposed to the other powers that the negotiations relating to the indemnities and the commercial treaties be carried on at some other point than Peking. It was thought that these matters might require considerable time for determination, while most of the other points in dispute were already practically decided. Either Washington or Tokyo seemed to our Government a more suitable place for the consideration of such matters than the Chinese capital under present conditions. It was held that if the questions still requiring considerable deliberation could be separated from those already mainly determined the negotiations as a whole might be more speedily concluded. In this view the other governments did not concur, and as soon as their opposition became known Secretary Hay very properly and sensibly withdrew the proposition. The whole purpose of our Government all along has been to hasten the negotiations in every reasonable way. There is no disposition at Washington to take chances by endangering in the slightest degree the harmonious relations that now exist among the powers. More definitely than any of the European powers, we stand committed to an early restoration of peace. With the recent expeditions of France, Germany, and Russia we have no concern. Our purpose to maintain only a legation guard at Peking was long since declared. Whatever the Chinese authorities may think of the military operations of the last few months, they know that the sole object of the United States is peace. Moreover, the record of our army in China since last June has been clean. The atrocities laid at the door of some of the European troops by correspondents like Dr. E. J. Dillon, whose statements are summarized on page 220 of this number of the REVIEW, were neither shared in nor countenanced by the American and English soldiers whose lot it was to take part in the relief of the imprisoned foreigners in Peking last sum-

mer. From the hour when the peril of our representatives in China became known at Washington to the present moment, our position has been known to the world, and there has been nothing in the conduct of the Washington Government, on either the diplomatic or the military side, that has not tended to enhance respect for Uncle Sam, at home and abroad.

*The Question
of
Indemnity.*

The problem now before the powers is the adjustment of the indemnity demands. The claims mentioned in European capitals as likely to be made are extraordinary. The sum most frequently named as representing the aggregate is no less than \$600,000,000. A certain part of this amount will, of course, be required to compensate for the loss of missionaries, and other perfectly valid private claims; but it is asserted that Germany will demand \$75,000,000, and England \$60,000,000, as national indemnities. It is believed that the claims of France, Italy, and Japan will be very much smaller, while Russia does not seem inclined to push the indemnity matter. The claim of the United States, it is said, will hardly exceed \$5,000,000. In the opinion of Sir Robert Hart, China will be able to pay about \$250,000,000. The justice of demanding more may well be questioned. The suggestion made by President McKinley, in his annual message, that the whole subject of indemnities be referred to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, may yet bear fruit. In the interest of international justice and comity, such a disposition of the question is much to be desired.

*The Reapportionment
of
Representatives.*

The Hopkins bill for congressional reapportionment as reported to the House of Representatives by the majority of the Census Committee proposed to continue the present membership of the House for the next ten years, except as it might be increased by the admission of new States. Strenuous objections to this measure developed in the House, chiefly owing to the fact that the passage of the bill meant a reduction in the representation of several of the States whose growth of population has remained relatively small. To meet this objection, a new bill was introduced by Representative Burleigh, of Maine, which increased the number of representatives from 357 to 386. This bill was passed by the House on January 8, and by the Senate on January 11. Under the provisions of the Burleigh bill, no State loses a Congressman, while New York, Illinois, and Texas gain three representatives each; New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota gain two each; and Massachusetts, Connecticut,

West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Colorado, California, and Washington gain one each. Aside from the opposition aroused by the issue of endangering the representation of the small States, the main point of contention in the reapportionment debate was an effort to reduce the representation of those States which have disfranchised negro voters. On the day before the House began consideration of the reapportionment question, Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution looking to the reduction of the representation from those Southern States which abridged the franchise. The Democrats were united against this proposition and succeeded in preventing immediate consideration. During the debate on the reapportionment bill, several of the Republican leaders, notably Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, declared against any attempt to enforce the provisions of the XIVth amendment to the Constitution, on the ground of the impracticability of such enforcement. There is, in the first place, no constitutional provision for obtaining the necessary information on which to base congressional action in this direction. It is furthermore true that the provisions in the constitutions of most of the States impose some form of restriction upon the right of suffrage other than "for participation in rebellion or other crime." An amendment embodying the principle of the Olmsted resolution was voted down.

*Senatorial
Elections—
Quay and Hoar.*

More than the average number of senatorial contests have been distracting the State legislatures from their ordinary duties,—again illustrating the desirability of electing Senators, like governors, by direct vote of the people of the States. The effort in Pennsylvania to defeat Mr. Quay's candidacy for another term in the United States Senate was very determined, and was led by several men of great experience and influence in Pennsylvania machine politics who had in former times been Mr. Quay's supporters or allies. Their efforts were unavailing, however, and Mr. Quay, through sheer superiority in the methods of modern politics,—secured his reelection at Harrisburg on January 15. One hundred and twenty-seven votes were necessary to a choice, and Quay finally obtained 130. This was accomplished by winning over the votes of several Republicans who had given pledges to oppose him. Mr. Quay proceeded to Washington immediately, to be sworn in as a member of the body in which—except for the past few months—he had sat for many years. On the day of Mr. Quay's election, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was reelected by the Massachu-

setts Legislature for his fifth consecutive term. Every Republican voted for Senator Hoar. Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, had openly repudiated the idea that he was to be a candidate for the Senate, and had asked Massachusetts Republicans to support Mr. Hoar in spite of the fact that the Senator has so stoutly opposed some of the most important policies of the Administration. The action of Massachusetts was not only a very great and well-earned tribute to the character and ability of Mr. Hoar, but it was also a fine exemplification of Massachusetts tolerance and of the preference, above mere acquiescence and conformity, for high qualities of mind and character in a Senator.

*Other
Senatorial
Elections.*

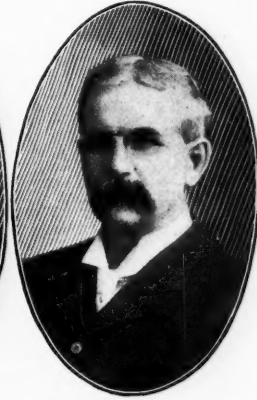
Another very strong member of the Senate, whose influence and power have been steadily growing, is Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who on January 16 was reelected by the unanimous action of the legislature of his State. Mr. Tillman is a man of very different type from Senator Hoar; but he, also, has force, ability, and a genuine interest in public questions. Senator Wolcott of Colorado gives up his seat to a man of the opposite party. Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, who was elected on January 15, had the combined support of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans. He is one of Colorado's best-known and most distinguished men, and has a great reputation as an orator. Senator McMillan of Michigan was reelected on January 15 with practically no opposition whatever, and so also on the same day was Senator Frye of Maine.

In New Hampshire, Senator Chandler's effort to secure reelection was doomed to disappointment. The Republican vote united solidly upon Hon. Henry E. Burnham. Mr. Chandler declares that he was defeated by the influence of railway corporations. The efforts of several candidates to win the seat of Senator Culom of Illinois was unavailing, and it was agreed that he should have another term. Political conditions in Delaware have continued to be distracted by the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Adicks to force his way into the Senate. The contest in Nebraska was unsettled as our record

closed for the month. The Hon. Moses Clapp has been selected by the Republicans of Minnesota for the seat of the late Cushman K. Davis. Senator Knute Nelson of that State will be his own successor. Hon. W. A. Clark was elected Senator from Montana on January 6, as a Demo-



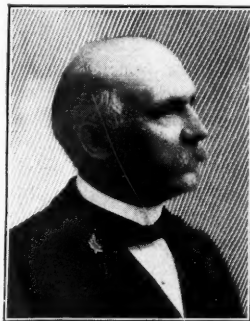
Hon. J. R. Burton,
of Kansas.



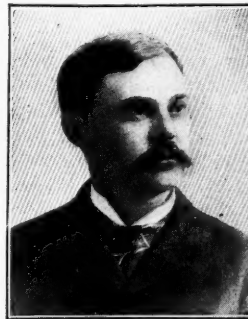
Hon. Robert J. Gamble,
of South Dakota.

TWO NEW SENATORS-ELECT.

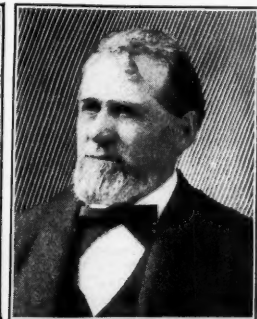
crat, to succeed the present Republican Senator, Mr. Carter. In Tennessee, Hon. E. W. Carmack, who has been in the House of Representatives for four years, has been elected to the Senate to succeed Senator Thomas B. Turley. Kansas has elected Hon. Joseph R. Burton to succeed Hon. Lucian Baker. In Idaho, Hon. F. T. DuBois, formerly in the Senate, comes to the front again. A Republican, the Hon. Robert J. Gamble, succeeds Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota. Whether or not the country is losing confidence in the Senate is a question much discussed of late.



HON. H. E. BURNHAM.
(Senator-elect from New
Hampshire.)



HON. F. T. DUBOIS.
(Senator-elect from Idaho.)



HON. KNUTE NELSON.
(Reelected to the Senate
from Minnesota.)

*American
Ships and
Subsidies.*

We publish elsewhere three contributions on the current question of a steamship-subsidy policy for the United States. Mr. Marvin, who sums up the merits of Senator Frye's pending bill, has very exceptional knowledge of the whole subject, and contributed to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for last March an especially well-informed article on the American merchant marine. As against Mr. Marvin's fresh summing-up of what he believes to be the advantages of the Frye bill, we present a statement from the Hon. John DeWitt Warner, of the New York Reform Club, whose position is one of the most unqualified hostility to the measure. And following Mr. Warner's statement we publish one from the Hon. William F. King, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, in explanation of the grounds upon which that important body had opposed the particular bill pending at Washington. These three views, all of them from men whose study of the subject is far more than casual, and whose disinterested and patriotic motives it would be absurd to question, are so much at variance with one another that they serve very excellently to enforce our editorial position last month, to the effect that the great public is not yet well enough acquainted with the bearings of the question to have made up its mind in an intelligent way as to details. In reply to our suggestion that the subject should be carefully studied by boards of trade, chambers of commerce, merchants' organizations, agricultural societies, and similar bodies

representing production, industry, and trade, one of the most active supporters of the measure sent to us a long list of such organizations whose adherence to this measure had already been secured. Some of these organizations are obscure, but the list as a whole is formidable. Nevertheless, it may still be asserted that the country at large had not really given its mind to this ques-



THE MILLIONAIRE OLIVER TWISTS.

UNCLE SAM: "Now you want nine millions a year for your ship subsidy. Will you rich beggars NEVER get enough?"
From the *Journal* (New York).

tion, and that it is extremely improbable that the organizations enumerated in this long list had any of them given such actual consideration to the subject as that given by the Merchants' Association of New York.



WILL THEY MAKE THE PORT?

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

*Has the
Country
Made Up
Its Mind?*

We took the greatest care, in these comments of ours, to make plain our belief that the motives of Senator Frye and others of his Republican associates at Washington are quite as patriotic and as free from the bias of private interest as are the motives of the leading opponents of the measure. The chief point of our observations was that apparently the country seemed to need more time to make up its mind thoroughly and intelligently upon the question. Mr. Marvin believes that the very widespread opposition to this bill is due to honest misapprehension of its provisions and bearings. Referring to a particular point of misapprehension, Mr. Marvin, who is a Boston journalist of high standing and who knows the newspapers of the country thoroughly, says in a personal letter that "perhaps five hundred good newspapers, many of them Republican, have in the past month stated in all honesty that the bill does exactly" so and so. But this simply confirms our belief that the country has not studied the question. That the subject has not been really digested by the community at large is, of course, in no sense

the fault of Mr. Frye and the advocates of the measure in Congress. They have not "sprung" it without warning, as the Democrats eight years ago enacted the income tax, which they had not even hinted at in their platform of 1892. The Republicans have been at work on this measure for a good while. In a general way they gave it their indorsement in the national platform adopted at Philadelphia, and the President has committed himself to the subsidy principle in his addresses and messages. Those who have worked hardest for the measure and have set the most store by it have themselves given it so much attention that they have not quite realized the state of the public mind. Thus one of the most zealous workers for the measure closed a letter to the editor of this REVIEW last month with the following sentences, that show exactly the spirit in which great pressure has been brought to bear to force the bill to its passage before the expiration, on the 4th of March, of the Fifty-sixth Congress:

Pardon the length of my letter, and kindly attribute it to a desire to put you aright on a great national proposition of absorbing interest and of momentous importance. Remember that the bill has been before Congress for two years, that it has been twice favorably reported for passage to each branch by the committees that have studied its provisions in detail and with the utmost care, and who have patiently listened to all that has been said for and against it; remember that three of the seven Democratic members of the House committee favor the bill, with a few comparatively unimportant amendments. It is the most practicable and the most perfect bill that can be devised, and is designed to meet just our present national maritime needs. It will compel every person who secures a dollar from the national treasury under its provisions to build new vessels in the United States before he gets that dollar. In these circumstances, I ask you, fairly, if it is not better to commend and to help to passage a measure so fortified than to condemn it, or to question its provisions, under the erroneous belief that certain widely circulated stories regarding its provisions are true?

It may be that such a measure could be passed by the next Congress, but that is uncertain. It has been before the present Congress during its entire life; it has the indorsement of hundreds of commercial and other public boards of trade; it has the indorsement of several legislatures; it has the tacit approval of the President and the distinct approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the two committees of Congress to which it has been referred, and by which it has been reported for passage. Even its enemies admit that it commands a majority in each branch of Congress if it can be pressed to a vote. Remember that if it is defeated, foreign ships will be benefited; and that if it is passed, American ships will be benefited. If it is defeated, we continue to contribute to the building of the auxiliary naval ships of other nations, and to the education of other seamen than our own—a course that may one day involve us in consequences that are sure to be hurtful and likely to be disastrous.

*A Period of
Industrial
Transition.*

The plain fact is that the country at large has given primary attention to other questions during most of the lifetime of the Fifty-sixth Congress; and such inquiry as we have been able to make has not convinced us that the subject is ripe for action. We are undergoing profound changes in our industrial conditions. Mr. Carnegie has lately shown that it is now possible to produce three pounds of steel in this country at a cost of two cents. Our steel exports last year reached a stupendous volume. The shipbuilding industry on our coasts has taken on a marvelous new impetus. New shipbuilding firms are eager to secure contracts for naval work, and it would seem to be a sound policy to spend plenty of money building the new navy, and to distribute the work as widely as is consistent with prudence. The facilities and the skill developed in connection with the construction of cruisers and battleships and the smaller types of naval craft are doing much to bring about conditions under which—as many experts believe—it will be possible to build steel merchant ships in the United States both better and cheaper than in European shipyards. There are those who would think it best as an immediate policy to continue in a very generous way the appropriations for the enlargement of the navy, and to push the Nicaragua Canal without delay.

*Sentiment
and
Business.*

That there is throughout the country a very large sentiment that would welcome some really effective means for the revival of ocean-carrying under the American flag is undoubtedly true; but it does not in the least follow that the extent of our country's investment in the ocean-freighting business bears any close relation to its progress or prosperity. A country of continental proportions will, in certain periods, find itself sufficiently occupied on land. Thus Russia at the present moment is more concerned about railroad-building and the development of her vast expanses of unoccupied soil than about encouraging her merchant marine. England, Norway, and Italy, on the other hand, must take to the sea from the very necessities of the case. The chief practical reason why the United States ought to consider carefully the question of steamship subsidies lies merely in the desirability of our creating certain particular trade routes, by virtue of which we may greatly increase our commerce. For example, we should undoubtedly develop our South-American trade far more rapidly if the sailings of steamships to South-American ports were regular, frequent, and direct. The difficulty seems to be to make the beginning in new directions. So long

as freight rates are cheap and shipping is abundant between the United States and Europe, it would seem to matter comparatively little whether the vessel that carries the cargo is registered in one country or in another, so far as cold-blooded business considerations go. But sentiment has its place, and it is probably true that the American people would be willing to pay something quite substantial for the mere pleasure and satisfaction of having the American flag, which was the mistress of the seas before 1861, restored to a place of prominence in all waters and harbors. Perhaps the Frye bill is the best measure that can be invented at once to promote commerce and to satisfy this patriotic sentiment; and its friends stoutly maintain that it is. If they are right, they can afford to be patient while the merits of their project are gradually dawning upon the public consciousness. Meanwhile, the naval appropriation bill of this session proves to be the largest in the history of the country, and there is no danger that our shipyards will be idle for some years to come. An incidental phase of the consideration of the Frye-Hanna bill was the intense opposition to it of Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who retires to private life on March 4, and whose avowed purpose it was to prevent the measure from reaching a vote in this session.

At a caucus of Republican Senators on January 18 it was made to appear *Probable Modifications of the Bill.* reasonably certain that numerous important amendments,—in deference to Western opinion, as formulated particularly by Senator McMillan of Michigan,—would be incorporated in the ship-subsidy bill, and that as thus changed the measure would be adopted by the Senate with full Republican support. These proposed modifications shorten the period of subsidy to fifteen years; exclude the oil-tank ships of the Standard Oil Company; omit the extra compensation based on speed to ships sailing at a higher rate than eighteen knots an hour; greatly restrict the privilege of registering foreign-built vessels, and in other respects meet the pronounced objections of those who, while favoring some kind of encouragement to American shipping, were opposed to various details of the Frye-Hanna bill.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives on January 16 without a roll-call, and therefore without any official record of the votes pro and con, is on a liberal enough scale to go a long ways toward relieving the Treasury of its embarrassing surplus. The bill appropriates almost exactly \$60,000,000. Of this amount, about \$22,800,000 is in the form

of immediate cash outlay, while the remainder, exceeding \$37,000,000, is covered by continuing contracts, the money to be paid out in future installments as the public works authorized by this bill have to be paid for. It would require a sum at least five times as large as that appropriated in the present bill to pay for all the river and harbor projects upon which detailed estimates of cost have been submitted by the War Department. It has always been practically impossible to secure support enough for the passage of the really meritorious items in a river and harbor bill without including a great many items which have little or no merit, and which as independent propositions could not possibly be urged upon the attention of Congress. The fact that the present bill foots up a very large sum of money is not enough to condemn it as scandalously objectionable. Our commercial interests are developing fast, our seacoast is very extensive, and our river and lake waterways are of great importance. The increasing size of ocean and lake steamships requires the deepening and widening of harbor channels, and thus the present bill carries considerable appropriations for such work at important ports like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The country is firmly committed to the work of improving channels and harbors in the Great Lakes, and to the maintenance of

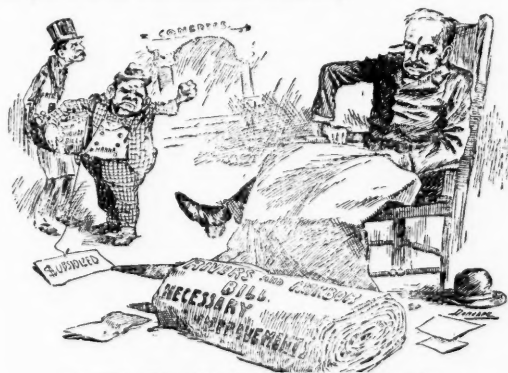


SENATOR PETTIGREW HAS FUN WITH HANNA'S BILL.
From the Record (Chicago).

navigation in the lower Mississippi. The harbors of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Pacific Coast are entitled to attention.

*A Change
of System
Needed.*

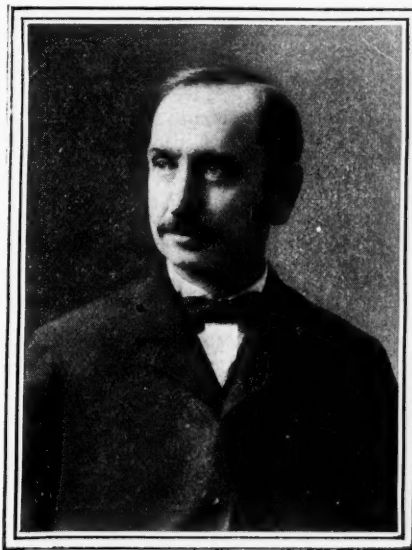
But the improvement at the expense of the federal treasury of the navigation of small rivers for strictly local purposes is not justifiable, in view of the wholly changed conditions of commerce. Even on so large a stream as the Missouri it is hardly to the public interest to spend money raised by national taxation. There is a great deal of point in the suggestion of a Massachusetts Congressman, Mr. Moody, that national river and harbor appropriations should call for a certain proportionate outlay by the localities demanding the grants. It would seem to be a sound principle that no money should be paid out by Congress for river and harbor improvements except where the commercial interests asking for an appropriation are of interstate importance rather than strictly local. It is not Texas alone that has demanded the improvement of Galveston Harbor, nor is it Louisiana alone that has been interested in keeping the mouths of the Mississippi open for the transatlantic cotton trade. Yet the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans could well afford to pay a part of the expense, if such a rule were generally adopted. In the long run, New York would probably be better off if half the expense of maintaining and improving the harbor and the navigable approaches were defrayed by the State and city, and the other half by the United States Government. The petty scandals of the average river and harbor bill would disappear at once if localities were required to pay half the sums that they lobby and "logroll" to get out of the national treasury.



WHICH?—From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland).

(The fact that Mr. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, is vigorously promoting the ship-subsidy bill, while Mr. Burton, also of Cleveland, is chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, suggests a possible rivalry to a Cleveland cartoonist.)

Value of Local Self-reliance. Liverpool has been able to provide her own great dock facilities and to maintain the navigation of the Mersey, while Glasgow has borne the burden of turning the Clyde into a channel for ocean-



HON. THEODORE E. BURTON, OF OHIO.

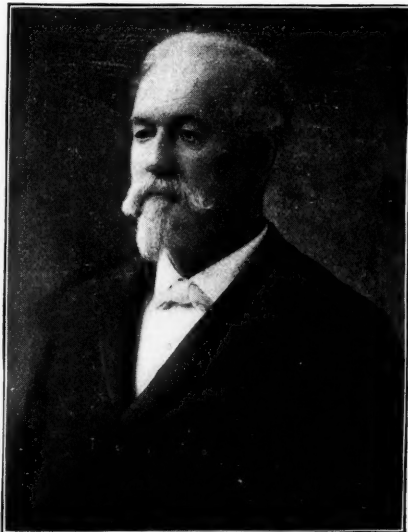
(Chairman of House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.)

going ships. Although the commerce of the whole country is to some extent served by the port of New York, it is undoubtedly true that the people of New York City have actually paid more money into the federal treasury to be appropriated by river and harbor bills than has ever been expended by virtue of such bills upon the development of their own port. In other words, the people of New York would have been better off if there never had been any national river and harbor appropriations at all, and if they had themselves borne the expense, like Liverpool and other foreign seaports, of improving their own harbor. Mr. Burton, of Ohio, the energetic and successful chairman of the River and Harbor Committee of the House, is entitled to the compliments of his friends upon the skill with which he succeeded in carrying his huge measure to a favorable vote. He cannot be held responsible for the development of those reciprocity methods which have become inseparable from our present system of appropriating for rivers and harbors. It is, nevertheless, an extravagant system; for it does not produce results at all commensurate with the outlay, and it lavishes public resources upon many local projects where under no cir-

cumstances would the localities themselves think it worth while to invest their own money; while, on the other hand, it provides tardily and imperfectly for really important matters which, if let severely alone by the federal government, would be still better carried through by the energy and public spirit of the communities most vitally concerned. It is time for a businesslike system.

*Assurance of
an Enlarged
Army.*

The process of legislating for the creation of a new and increased standing army for the United States came virtually to an end on January 18, when the principal amendments that had been added to the measure in the House of Representatives were accepted by the Senate. This subject has been by far the most urgent of any that Congress has had to consider during the present session. Most of the men fighting in the Philippines are enlisted for a term that expires four months hence. Senator Hale of Maine, who is opposed to the enlargement of the army and to the war in the Philippines, nevertheless voted for the new army bill and supported it in a vigorous speech. He justified his somewhat paradoxical position on the ground that to reduce the army in the Philippines this year would mean the subjection of the remnant of 20,000 men to the danger of being hemmed in by the Filipinos at Manila and possibly exterminated. This seems on second thought rather a fanciful suggestion, although the earnestness of Mr. Hale's speech gave momentary impressiveness to his argument. Twenty thousand regular American soldiers, with magnificent artillery, unlimited ammunition, plenty of food and other supplies, in a fortified position at Manila, with a powerful naval squadron lying near by in plain view, might at least hope to defend themselves against the Filipino guerrillas until transport ships could arrive to take them away. Senator Hale's picture of a great possible tragedy was not, on the whole, very convincing. At present we have a large army in the Philippines. Most of the men are entitled to their discharge on the last day of June. If the present Congress had steadfastly refused to provide men or money for the further support of our position, it is reasonable to suppose that such refusal would have been accompanied by the clear expression of some alternative policy. Manifestly we must either go on trying to pacify the Philippine Islands by sheer force, or else we must adopt some other line of action. Congress is not so irresponsible a body as Senator Hale's speech would seem to indicate. Refusal to provide for any increase of the army beyond the old basis of less than 30,000 men would simply have meant a determination to bring about a complete change in our Philippine programme.



SENATOR JOSEPH R. HAWLEY OF CONNECTICUT.

(The efficient chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.)

It is scarcely conceivable that the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, would have stubbornly persisted in trying to keep up the war with a remnant of troops, subjecting our men to massacre.

The action of Congress in authorizing an enlarged army is in effect a declaration of confidence in the Administration's policy and of a determination to see the thing through. In the course of the discussion of the army bill, various amendments were proposed in the nature of legislation for the Philippine Islands. Thus an earnest attempt was made to secure the withdrawal of liquor licenses and the prohibition of the importation of intoxicants. The prevailing view, however, was that the time had not come for taking up the work of legislation for the Philippines; and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin expressed the opinion that Congress would not be ready to legislate for those islands until a joint committee of the two houses had been sent to investigate the situation on the ground. Mr. Spooner further expressed the hope that such a committee would be provided for before the end of the present session, and announced that he had himself undertaken to frame a resolution to that end. It would seem that this suggestion might be agreed upon by men of all shades of opinion.

*Our Philippine
Policy.*

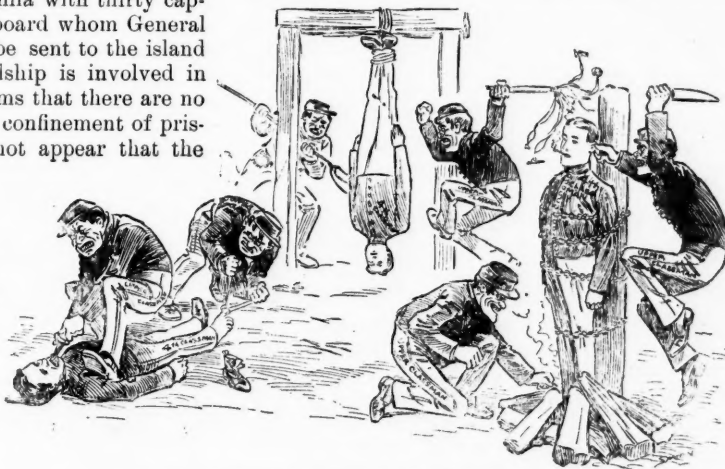
It has been extremely unfortunate that Congress has possessed so little first-hand information on the real conditions existing in the Philippine Islands. Senator Beveridge, so far as we are aware, is the only member of either house who has gone to Manila to find out for himself. An investigating committee should be made up of the ablest men in Congress, and should represent both parties and various points of view.

The Actual Situation.

It is difficult from month to month to get anything like a true perspective of the general situation in the Philippines. There continues to be much irregular fighting, and apparently the popular feeling of hostility toward the United States is not diminishing fast. But it is not reasonable to expect such sentiment to change in a month or in a year. The change must come about as the result of an ultimate demonstration not only of the good intentions of the United States, but of its practical ability to bring greatly improved conditions into permanent existence. Last month the surrender of General Delgado, who commanded the insurgents in the province of Iloilo, was believed to have brought to an end armed resistance in one extensive and important district of the island of Panay. It was reported from Manila that a comparatively optimistic view was prevailing among our army officers in consequence of a large number of minor successes; and it was said that the intentions of the Americans were becoming better understood, and that the non-combatant population had grown tired of secretly contributing to a hopeless cause. On January 16 the transport *Rosecranz* set sail from Manila with thirty captured Filipino leaders on board whom General MacArthur had ordered to be sent to the island of Guam. No especial hardship is involved in this temporary exile. It seems that there are no provisions whatever for the confinement of prisoners in Guam, and it does not appear that the deported Filipinos will be put to any other inconvenience except that, while living at the expense of the United States Government, they must stay in a somewhat sleepy and monotonous little community quite remote from the centers of the world's activity. The navy is trying to prevent the landing of munitions for the insurgents, and Admiral Remy has about thirty vessels distributed at different points.

West Point and Its Overhauling.

The country has long had a great pride in what it has believed to be the superiority of West Point over all the military training-schools of Europe. It was the prevailing opinion, not only that West Point gave the best and most thorough military training, but that it turned out disciplined young men with right views of life and a true sense of honor. The public mind was not a little disturbed, therefore, in December and January, by the charges that one or two former cadets had been hounded not only to resignation, but actually to death, by unmanly and brutal persecution under the name of hazing. Two elaborate investigations were set on foot, one by the War Department as a strictly military inquiry, and the other by a committee of the House of Representatives under the chairmanship of Mr. Dick, of Ohio. The congressional committee held its sessions at West Point, and remained there two or three weeks, completing its work of minute inquiry on December 19. It brought to light a state of facts apparently not suspected by Colonel Mills, the West Point commandant, and the other army officers on duty at the academy. The system under which the cadets of the first, or highest, class had felt themselves called upon to subject to much discipline the newcomers of the fourth class is one that grew up, doubtless, in the old days when appointments to West Point from congressional districts went largely by favor, rather than by competitive examination. There was more likelihood then than at present that a certain percentage of the young men entering the academy would be morally and mentally unfit to do credit to the military service.



HOW TO TRANSFORM A CADET INTO AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN.

N. B.—This recipe is compiled from the latest newspaper descriptions of methods in vogue in a justly celebrated military academy, in a well-known nation.

From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).

of the country. The cadets, therefore, felt it their prerogative to scrutinize new-comers with especial care for the honor and credit of their body, and the ultimate good of the country. They found ways to make it unpleasant for those who fell far below the accepted cadet standard; and most of those upon whom their disfavor fell were got rid of by one means or another, whether by resignation or dismissal. Gradually there came into existence certain traditions of hazing that do not fit later conditions and are plainly detrimental to the best interests of the academy. It would be a mistake to criticize the officers and professors at West Point very harshly for this system; and due credit must be given them for having tried to restrain it and abolish it. What was needed was simply the very



Photo by Pach.
COL. A. L. MILLS.
(Commandant at West Point.)

widespread expression of public opinion that came about with the daily publication in all the newspapers of the evidence before the congressional committee. On the last day of the presence of the committee at West Point the whole cadet body came together, and in perfect good faith adopted resolutions to the effect that the entire system of hazing and organized fighting, as a means of testing and disciplining the new-comers, should be abandoned, and that nothing in the same nature should be substituted.

At this time, when we are entering upon a period of permanent enlargement of the army of the United States, it becomes especially important that everything possible should be done, not only to train young officers in the modern art of war and in military and general engineering, but also to develop in them the highest standards of personal honor and character. It is now recorded that in the crucial test to which recent events in China subjected officers of all nations, our own showed higher standards of conduct than any others except the Japanese. The misconduct of the Chinese Boxers toward foreigners seems like mild

sentimentalism as compared with the hideous murder, rapine, theft, and nameless outrages against women and children perpetrated (according to various reports) by the soldiery sent to rescue foreigners and to restore order in the name of Christian civilization. There is reason to believe that General Chaffee has sent to Washington reports of these things that could not well be published, on account of their revelation of the conduct of the troops of certain other nations. Not only in China, but to a far greater extent in the Philippines, it is necessary that our officers should be men of sterling honor, and of serious views and high purpose. Otherwise, the natives will have false impressions of the kindly intentions of the American Government and people, and will prolong resistance, to the increase of their own misery and to our detriment. In the work that modern armies have to do,—and particularly in the work that is committed to our army,—the allowances formerly made for lapses in the private character and conduct of officers are no longer permissible. No man is fit to command American soldiers who drinks intemperately, who lacks self-control and is brutish and tyrannical in his disposition, who is notoriously profane and vulgar in his habits of speech, or who fails to appreciate his responsibilities as a lifelong servant of the Government and people of the United States. Our officers are poorly paid, and they have not much to look forward to in the way of affluence or ease. Their honor and the esteem of the country are their best possessions; and West Point cannot be too assiduous in making this plain to every cadet. When the incidental customs of student life, such as hazing, take on a character that endangers somewhat the best standards of honor and character, it is time to stop such practices. And it is very gratifying that the West Point cadets have themselves, in deference to public opinion, resolved to give up hazing.

A Suggested Exchange for Certain American Rights. Minor adjustments of colonial territory among the great powers are taking place one after another, with the result of getting rid of possible causes of friction and future trouble. The surviving rights of France on the coast of Newfoundland are of very little value to that republic, but they are a constant source of irritation to the Newfoundland colony, and thus indirectly of danger to the British Government. At times they have even threatened the peace of two great nations, to neither of which they are of any substantial value. It seems that Newfoundland has now been willing to agree to a brief extension of an expiring *modus vivendi*, on the understanding that England will

Personal Character in the Army.

without further delay buy the French out, on some terms or other. The French newspapers, in their turn, are now declaring that the government of the republic is willing to close out its Newfoundland rights on the basis of a suitable *quid pro quo*. And they suggest that it would probably satisfy France to receive in return the British colony of Gambia. This is a petty district at the mouth of the Gambia River, on the west coast of Africa; and it extends like a thin wedge into those vast territories of French Africa that adjoin the Sahara and are known as Senegal, the French Soudan, and French Guinea. While the French papers have been suggesting this exchange, England has been getting word of a native uprising on the banks of the Gambia River which bids fair to call for another military expedition. Under the circumstances, the British Government should jump at the chance to trade off Gambia and its uprising for France's Newfoundland fishing rights. Too many scattered outposts merely add to the unprofitable burdens of empire.



THE BENEVOLENT CODFISH.

NEWFOUNDLAND TALKING COD (addressing the two fisher-girls, France and England): "Look here, my dears; do discuss me in a friendly way. It would give me such pleasure to be the means of bringing you both together!"

("An understanding is necessary. The whole question is to find a *quid pro quo* which would fully compensate France for the material value of her rights and for the moral value of so friendly a concession."—Extract from *Le Temps*, quoted by the *Times*, January 1, 1901.)

From *Punch* (London).

A Possible
Customer for
the French
Shore.

If the British Government should not be disposed to make satisfactory terms with France for her Newfoundland rights, it might be a very good stroke of business for the United States to acquire those privileges. This would undoubtedly be quite satisfactory to the people of Newfoundland, who have long desired close relations with this country, and whose excellent treaty of reciprocity with us, negotiated some years ago by Mr. Bond as Premier of Newfoundland and Mr. Blaine as our Secretary of State, was wrongly and injuriously annulled by the arbitrary action of the British Government. No man can frame any reason except a tyrannical one why the self-governing people of Newfoundland should not be allowed to arrange for mutually advantageous trade with the only great markets anywhere near them. Newfoundland would be a desirable acquisition, and its interests would be greatly benefited if it were admitted as a State into our Union. This, of course, could not come about through any advances upon the part of the United States, but only upon the initiative of Newfoundland, where the subject has at times been discussed.

The British
Attitude
Toward
America.

The purchase by us of French rights on a shore frequented by our own fishermen ought not to be regarded as unfriendly toward England. But in any case, our own policy toward a country like Great Britain must to a great extent be influenced by the treatment we receive. Thus it was currently reported in the press last month that the British Government was inclined to take the ground that England would be sacrificing substantial rights in permitting us to control, for our own purposes of defense, an interoceanic canal that we should have constructed on American soil with our own money. It is not in the least true that any substantial British rights are involved, and there is no reason whatever in law or in morals why we should feel ourselves obliged to negotiate with England about building canals anywhere except upon British soil. The French rights in Newfoundland are tangible; while British rights to interfere with our canal-building, based in a technical way upon the obsolete Clayton-Bulwer treaty, are empty and mythical. There is nothing in the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty that calls for the slightest sacrifice of any British right or interest, real or imaginary. The pretense that the treaty amendments in the Senate were inspired by hostility to England is ridiculously untrue. Fortunately, however, it is reasonable to believe that the British Government will not put itself in a false and hostile attitude, but that it will conclude to

encourage America in opening a new trade route for the world. The fact beneath the surface seems to be that the British Government has for some time been hoping to use this canal issue, about which it cares nothing, as a make-weight in the Anglo-Canadian demand for such a modification of the Alaska boundary line as will give Canada a seaport accessible to the Klondike. In other words, the plan has been to get us to give England a portion of our actual coast line in exchange for England's promise not to interfere with us in building a canal in Central America.

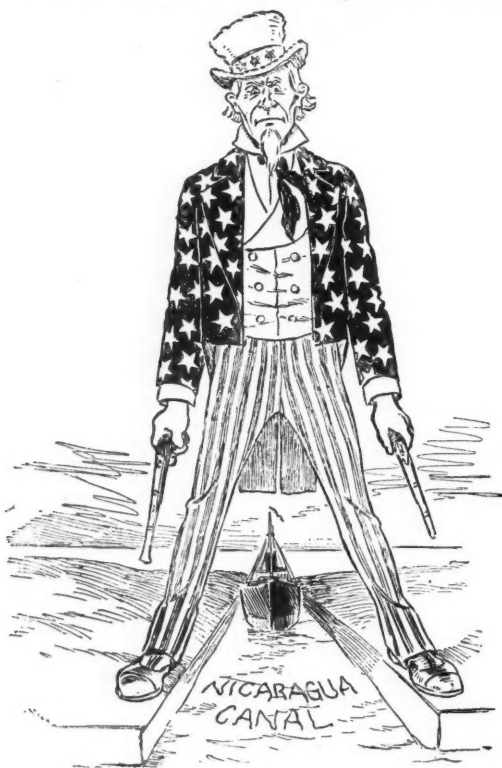
*A Situation of
Our Own
Shaping.*

The precise situation is, of course, one for which our own government is entirely to blame. We should have built our canal first and negotiated with Europe afterward. Our purpose with respect to the uses of the canal by foreign powers should have been declared by act or resolution of Congress, and not by treaties placing perpetual limitation upon our freedom of action, negotiated in advance even of our deciding to build the canal. That the United States felt itself at liberty to construct a canal without European permission

had been so constantly asserted by responsible American statesmen that nobody would ever have disputed our full right of control if we had simply proceeded to build the canal by arrangement with Nicaragua. A great American authority, ex-Senator Edmunds, has recently shown how completely American statesmanship had discarded the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had any validity; while a competent English authority, the veteran Labouchere, who was a member of the British legation under Bulwer at Washington at the time of the negotiations of 1850, has also shown the soundness of the prevailing American view. Congress should not hesitate to proceed with the work of building the canal.

*Again, the
Danish
Islands.*

It was commonly believed last month that negotiations had been virtually concluded for the sale by Denmark to the United States of a little group of islands in the West Indies, chief of which are St. Thomas and St. Croix, and which lie some sixty-five miles southeast of Porto Rico. It is familiar history that when Mr. Seward was Secretary of State he signed a treaty in the year 1867, providing for the transfer of these same islands to the United States for the price of \$7,500,000. Owing to the hostility of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the treaty was not ratified. Mr. Seward had great foresight and constructive statesmanship. Mr. Sumner was singularly lacking in those qualities. If we had purchased the Danish islands at that time, our influence in the West Indies would have grown in such a way that it is reasonable to believe that we could subsequently have purchased Cuba from Spain, and thus averted two or three wars and much misery. The people of the Danish islands were in those days enthusiastic for the proposed transfer. Denmark felt herself aggrieved by the failure of the treaty; and she had some right to consider that her dignity was compromised. The islands are of no practical value to Denmark, but are, on the contrary, a financial burden. It is said that their administration costs the treasury at Copenhagen a deficit of a quarter of a million dollars a year. When our war with Spain broke out there was a revival of interest in the idea of buying St. Thomas, which has a good harbor, for a naval station. Our subsequent retention of Porto Rico pointed to San Juan as our principal stronghold in those waters, and interest declined in the negotiations with Denmark. There has been some feeling, however, that since sooner or later St. Thomas was likely to change ownership, it would be better for us to make the purchase than to have



"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."
From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York).

some other strong naval power assume possession. Quite appropriately Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has been trying to atone for Mr. Sumner's mistake by exerting himself to make it certain in advance that the Senate would ratify a treaty with Denmark, and that both houses would promptly vote the purchase-money.

The Present Negotiations. The active negotiations have been in the hands of Mr. Swenson, our minister at Copenhagen. The price now mentioned is about three and a half millions,—less than the average cost of a battleship. When the bargain was practically completed some time ago, a change of ministry brought in a foreign secretary who wished to keep the islands on patriotic grounds. But financial straits have now led to his reluctant acceptance of the view that a sale must be made. But how would we treat the islands, is the question now asked. All reports agree that Governor Allen's administration of Porto Rico is successful, and that the many problems to be solved in that island are one after another finding hopeful treatment. Naturally, the more intelligent of the people there are keenly interested in the great constitutional questions before our Supreme Court last month, the decision of which they have been told is to settle their personal status as citizens. The Danish-speaking people of St. Thomas and St. Croix are near enough to Porto Rico to know something of the transitional anxieties that the Porto Ricans have suffered; and whereas they once greatly desired annexation to the United States, they are no longer unanimous on that point. They wish to be assured that the transfer will make them all American citizens in the full sense. The reported delays and hitches in the negotiations at Copenhagen are probably due not so much to the question of price as to that of the status of the inhabitants. The St. Thomas newspapers declare plainly that the people of the Danish West Indies do not want to be sold.

The Question of Citizenship. If the Supreme Court should decide that the simple fact of territorial extension carries with it full American citizenship for the people of acquired islands or other territories, the people of the Danish West Indies would not need to insist upon special stipulations in the treaty of transfer. But even if the Supreme Court should take the view held by the Administration and by Republicans in general, it does not follow that the people of annexed islands would be permanently debarred from American citizenship. The subject would simply be left in the hands of Congress, to be worked out in the light of further discussion and experi-

ence. Thus, let us take the case of Porto Rico. In any case, complete freedom of trade between the island and this country will be established by existing law only a few months hence. The Porto Ricans have not been accustomed to much political or governmental activity, and under their new system of home-rule government they will find plenty of work cut out for them in developing the institutions of their own island. Congress might well enact a law that any citizen of Porto Rico entitled to vote under the arrangements now



HON. F. DEGETAU.
(Porto Rico Delegate at Washington.)

existing there should also be entitled, without naturalization, to the immediate enjoyment of all privileges of American citizenship upon coming to live in this country. And the same provision might be made for Hawaiians. In the international sense, it is obvious that the Porto Ricans are under the full protection of the Government of the United States as American citizens and already have a perfect right to call themselves Americans. There is nothing in the position held by the Administration that necessarily debars the people of the territories from the substantial blessings that go with allegiance to the great American republic. Porto Rico has sent an able and accomplished delegate to Washington, and everybody in this country desires the welfare and prosperity of the island. The people of St. Thomas, whose commercial interests are American rather than European, would run no risk in changing their allegiance from the Danish crown to the American republic.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From December 21, 1900, to January 20, 1901.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 3.—Both branches resume business after the holiday recess....In the Senate, the army reorganization bill is taken up and made the unfinished business....In the House, Mr. Olmsted (Rep., Pa.) offers a resolution looking to reduction of representation from Southern States which abridge the franchise; the Democrats filibuster against consideration and force adjournment by a vote of 77 to 75.

January 4-7.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offers an amendment to the army reorganization bill looking toward conciliation of the Filipinos....The House begins consideration of the reapportionment bill reported by the Committee on Census.



HON. CHAS. S. FRANCIS,
OF TROY, N. Y.

(The new minister of the United States to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.)

the amendment to the army reorganization bill permitting the sale of beer at army posts; the House provision abolishing the army "canteen" remains in full force....The House begins debate on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

January 11.—The Senate passes the Burleigh reapportionment bill and defeats the amendment of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) to the army reorganization bill proposing an attempt to conciliate the Filipinos....The House passes 170 private pension bills.

January 14-15.—The Senate continues debate on the army reorganization bill....The House considers the river and harbor appropriation bill.

January 16.—The House passes the river and harbor appropriation bill (\$22,800,000 to be expended in the next fiscal year, with contracts calling for \$37,150,000 in addition).

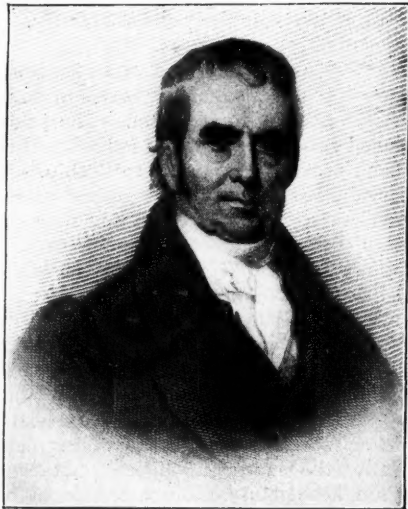
January 17.—The House considers a bill to revise and codify the postal laws.

January 18.—The Senate, by a vote of 43 to 28, passes the army reorganization bill, which now goes to a con-

ference committee....The House considers the bill to refer the Cramps' claims to the Court of Claims.

January 8.—The Senate debates the "canteen" feature of the army reorganization bill....The House, by a vote of 165 to 102, passes the Burleigh reapportionment bill, which increases the House membership from 357 to 386, after defeating the Hopkins bill to keep the membership at the present number.

January 9-10.—The Senate, by a vote of 34 to 15, lays on the table



CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL.

(The centenary of the installation of America's most distinguished jurist is to be celebrated at Washington on February 4.)

ference committee....The House considers the bill to refer the Cramps' claims to the Court of Claims.

January 19.—The Senate adopts a resolution to observe the centenary of Chief Justice John Marshall on February 4 next....The House debates the postal codification bill, and passes a bill to give employees at navy yards, arsenals, etc., fifteen days' leave of absence annually; the naval appropriation bill is reported (\$77,016,636).

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 21.—The Philippine Commission enacts that the laws be printed in English.

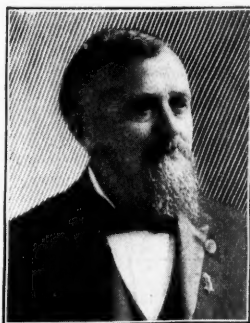
December 22.—Governor Roosevelt removes District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, on charges, and appoints Eugene A. Philbin as his successor....An autonomy party is organized in Manila.

January 1.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is inaugurated as governor of New York State....The Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature nominate Matthew Stanley Quay for United States Senator....A Republican caucus of the members of the Michigan Legislature renominates United States Senator James McMillan.

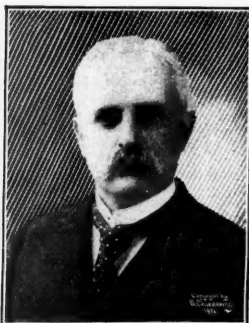
January 2.—The Republicans of the Maine Legislature renominates United States Senator William P. Frye.

January 4.—An investigation of the death of Cadet Booz, of the West Point Military Academy, is begun by a committee of Congress.

January 7.—The Republicans of the South Dakota Legislature nominate Representative Robert J. Gamble for United States Senator....The Republicans of



THE LATE EX-GOV. JAMES
A. MOUNT, OF INDIANA.



THE LATE EX-GOV. ROGER WOL-
COTT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

the Kansas Legislature select Joseph R. Burton for United States Senator....The Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature nominate Representative Edward W. Carmack for United States Senator.

January 10.—The Republicans of the New Hampshire Legislature nominate Henry E. Burnham to succeed William E. Chandler (Rep.) in the United States Senate....The Cuban Constitutional Convention commits itself to the principle of universal suffrage.

January 14.—The votes of the Electoral College for President and Vice-President of the United States are cast in the respective State capitals....The United States Supreme Court, in the Neely extradition case, declares the present military control of Cuba legal and directs that Neely be taken to Havana for trial....The following State governors are inaugurated: In Illinois, Richard Yates (Rep.); in Indiana, Winfield Durbin (Rep.); in Kansas, W. E. Stanley (Rep.); and in Missouri, A. M. Dockery (Dem.)....Democratic members of the Montana Legislature nominate W. A. Clark for United States Senator, to succeed Thomas H. Carter (Rep.)....Fusionist members of the Colorado Legislature nominate Thomas H. Patterson for United States Senator, to succeed E. O. Wolcott (Rep.).

January 15.—The following United States Senators are chosen by the legislatures of their respective States: Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson (Fusion); Idaho, Frederick T. Dubois (Fusion); Maine, William P. Frye (Rep.); Massachusetts, George F. Hoar (Rep.); Michigan, James McMillan (Rep.); New Hampshire, Henry E. Burnham (Rep.); Pennsylvania, Matthew S. Quay (Rep.).

January 16.—The Montana Legislature elects W. A. Clark (Dem.) to the United States Senate....Senator Benjamin R. Tillman (Dem.) is reelected by the South Carolina Legislature....President McKinley nominates Francis T. Bowles to be chief constructor of the navy.

January 17.—The Republicans of the Illinois Legislature renominate Senator Shelby M. Cullom.

January 19.—The Republicans of the Minnesota Legislature nominate Moses E. Clapp for the unexpired term of the late Senator C. K. Davis.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

December 23.—M. Hoshi, the Japanese Minister of Communications, resigns, and is succeeded by M. Hara.

December 24.—The French Chamber of Deputies debates the army estimates.

December 25.—Edmund Barton, the Australian statesman, undertakes to form the first cabinet of the new federation.

December 26.—The Japanese Diet assembles.

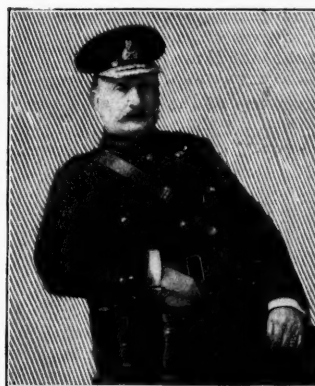
December 27.—The French Chamber of Deputies agrees to the army credit for 29,000,000 francs.

December 30.—The first cabinet of the Australian Commonwealth is formed as follows: Rt. Hon. E. Barton, Prime Minister and Exterior Affairs; Hon. Alfred Deakin, Attorney-General and Justice; Sir W. J. Lyne, Home Affairs; Sir G. Turner, Treasurer; Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, Trade and Customs; Sir James R. Dickson, Defense; Sir J. Forrest, Postmaster-General.

January 1.—The Earl of Hopetoun is sworn in as the first governor-general of the Australian Commonwealth.

January 4.—The following appointments in the British colonial service are announced: Sir Alfred Milner to be Governor of the Transvaal and British High Commissioner; the Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson to be Governor of Cape Colony; Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum to be Governor of Natal; Maj. Hamilton John Gould-Adams to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Orange River Colony....Earl Roberts takes charge of the British army headquarters.

January 7.—The city of Toronto votes in favor of municipal ownership of a gas plant.



GEN. CHARLES E. KNOX.

(One of the British commanders who have been active in the pursuit of De Wet.)

January 8.—President Deschanel of the French Chamber of Deputies is reelected over Henri Brisson....The Prussian Diet is opened by Count von Bülow.

January 12.—A bill introduced in the lower house of the Prussian Diet appropriates a total of 384,000,000 marks (about \$92,000,000) for the construction and improvement of canals.

January 14.—The French Government is sustained in its attitude toward religious associations by a test vote of 310 to 110.



Courtesy of the New York Tribune.

Chauncey M. Depew.

Samuel R. Callaway.

William K. Vanderbilt.

J. D. Rockefeller.

J. P. Morgan.

Robert M. Olyphant.

SOME OF THE FINANCIERS WHO HAVE FIGURED IN IMPORTANT RAILROAD DEALS OF THE PAST MONTH.

(Since January 1, Mr. J. P. Morgan has secured control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the Philadelphia & Reading, while the Vanderbilt interests were said to have acquired the Delaware & Hudson.)

January 17.—Premier Barton forecasts the policy of the new Australian Commonwealth....The bicentenary of the kingdom of Prussia is celebrated.

January 18.—The French Council of State rejects Count Esterhazy's appeal from the decree cashiering him from the army.

January 19.—The serious illness of Queen Victoria causes the members of the royal family to be summoned to her bedside at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

December 22.—The identical note embodying the preliminary conditions of peace negotiations is signed by the representatives of the powers at Peking; the official text of the note is made public at Washington.

December 24.—The note of the powers is handed to Prince Ching, one of the envoys of the Chinese Emperor.

December 28.—Yu Hsien, former governor of Shansi Province, is executed.

December 30.—An imperial edict authorizes the Chinese commissioners to negotiate on the basis of the identical note of the powers; an armistice is proclaimed.

December 31.—The murderer of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, is beheaded in Peking.

January 10.—It is announced that the United States has withdrawn the proposition to transfer consideration of indemnity and commercial treaties to another capital than Peking.

January 12.—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, representing the Chinese Emperor, sign the note containing the preliminary demands of the powers.

January 14.—The Russian troops are withdrawn from the province of Chili to Manchuria.

January 15.—A judicial system is organized in Peking by the allied military commanders.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

December 24.—Lord Kitchener arrives at De Aar; regular railway service is restored between De Aar and Cape Town.

December 25.—It is reported that a squadron of Yeomanry in following up the Boers near Britstown are captured.

December 26.—Lord Kitchener reports that the British

under General Knox are engaging De Wet's force in the neighborhood of Leen Kop.

December 28.—De Wet, with a considerable commando, holds the country between Ficksburg, Senakel, and Winburg.

December 29.—Helvetia, a strong position on the Lyndenburg Railway, is captured by the Boers; 200 men and a naval gun taken.

January 2.—The British occupy Graaf Reinet, in the disaffected portion of Cape Colony.

January 5.—General Kitchener reports the reappearance of the Boers north of Bloemfontein....The British soldiers captured at Helvetia on December 29 are released by the Boers....Two Boer commandos are forced to retire from Naawpoot, with heavy loss.

January 6.—General Kitchener reports the loss of 40 officers and men, killed or wounded, at Lindley, in the Orange River Colony.

January 7.—The Boers make attacks on British positions along the line of the Delagoa Bay Railway, and are repulsed with heavy losses on both sides.

January 16.—De Wet is reported north of the Vaal River; General Botha continues offensive operations east of Pretoria.

January 17.—General Colville's column is attacked by the Boers north of Standerton; the Boers are repulsed with heavy loss.

January 18.—Colonel Grey, with a force of New Zealanders and Bushmen, attacks the Boers near Ventersburg and routes 800 of them.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 22.—Gales on the Scottish coast cause great loss of life.

December 24.—The Pope closes the "Holy Door" at St. Peter's, Rome, with elaborate ceremonial.

December 26.—Great distress is reported in the interior of Turkey, owing to the exactions of the tax-gatherers.

December 29.—The failure is announced of the London and Globe Finance Corporation (Limited), causing the suspension of thirteen smaller concerns on the London Stock Exchange.

January 1.—The opening of the twentieth century is celebrated in many cities of the United States with special exercises.

January 2.—Lord Roberts, on his return from South

Africa, is greeted by Queen Victoria at Osborne Castle, Isle of Wight; an earldom is conferred on him, and he is made a Knight of the Garter.

January 3.—Earl Roberts is received with royal honors in London.

January 5.—It is announced that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, through J. P. Morgan, secures control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

January 7.—Chairman Nixon, of the Tammany committee on vice in New York City, admits that gamblers are blackmailed, but denies that the money is received by Mr. Croker or the Tammany organization.

January 8.—The Algerian mail steamer *Russie*, with 102 persons aboard, is stranded on the French coast near Marseilles....In an orphan-asylum fire at Rochester, N. Y., 26 lives are lost....It is announced that the Vanderbilt interests have secured control of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

January 11.—Passengers and crew of the Algerian steamer *Russie*, stranded for three days near Marseilles, France, are landed in safety.

January 17.—The new torpedo-boat destroyer *Bailey* makes 30.88 knots an hour on a trial trip.

January 19.—The West Point cadets sign an agreement to abolish hazing.

OBITUARY.

December 21.—Ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, 53....Mrs. Caroline Speare Frye, wife of Senator William P. Frye, president *pro tem.* of the United States Senate, 67....Ex-Congressman John Hart Brewer, of New Jersey, 56....Representative Richard A. Wise, of Virginia, 57....Charles L. Erskine, sole survivor of the exploring expedition led by Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N., in 1836, 78....Frederick Richard Pickersgill, the British artist, 80....Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal, of the German army, 90....Vere Foster, prominent in Irish philanthropic schemes, 81.

December 23.—Prof. Thomas A. Williams, of the United States Department of Agriculture, a well-known authority on botany, 35.

December 25.—Dowager Lady Churchill (Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria)....Mr. Edmund Wimperis, English landscape painter, 65.

December 26.—M. Jules Rivière, musical conductor, 81....Nicholas Gritsenko, the Russian artist, 44....Ghulam Mahomed Khan, 90.

December 27.—Sir William George Armstrong, the first Lord Armstrong, English gun manufacturer, 90....Dr. Erastus Edgerton Marcy, a leading American homeopathist, 85.

December 28.—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, 65....Daniel A. Heald, president of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, 82....David L.

Naone, a former speaker of the Hawaiian House of Representatives under the republic....Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese explorer of Africa....Lord William Beresford, of the British army, 53.

December 30.—Hiram Hitchcock, American archaeologist, 68....Rev. George W. Northrup, D.D., head of the department of theology in the University of Chicago, 75.

January 2.—Bishop Ignatius Mrak, of Michigan, 90.... Ignatius Donnelly, the well-known politician and author, 70.



THE LATE LORD ARMSTRONG.
(The great English inventor and gun manufacturer.)

January 3.—Bishop William X. Ninde, of the Methodist Episcopal Church 68.... Everett Frazar, consul-general for Korea in the United States, 66.

January 4.—Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, formerly Quartermaster-General, U.S.A., 68.

January 6.—Philip Danforth Armour, the Chicago millionaire and philanthropist, 69 (see page 167)....Ex-United States Senator James Ware Bradbury, of Maine, 98....Bishop Winand Michael Wigger, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark, 59.

January 7.—Frederick Clarke Withers, the architect, 73....Alvan S. Southworth, formerly a war correspondent for the New York *Herald*, 55.

January 9.—Representative Frank G. Clarke, of New Hampshire, 50.

January 10.—Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N. (retired), 79....Sir Edward S. Symes, chief secretary to the government of Burma.

January 11.—Ex-Comptroller of the Currency William L. Trenholm, 65....Rev. John G. Fee, one of the founders of Berea College, Kentucky, 84....Charles A. Clapp, a well-known New York publisher, 66.

January 12.—Commodore Alexander Henderson, formerly chief engineer at the Boston navy yard, 69.

January 14.—Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D., Bishop of London, 58....Charles Hermite, the French mathematician, 79.

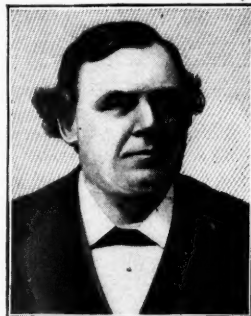
January 15.—Johann Faber, the pencil manufacturer, 84....Master of Chancery William P. Fishback, of the United States Court, Indianapolis, 72....Elijah W. Blaisdell, one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, 75....Dr. Henry Foster, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., 80.

January 16.—Ex-Gov. James A. Mount, of Indiana, 58....Ex-United States Senator H. R. Revels, of Mississippi.

January 17.—Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs, stationed at Constantinople, the oldest missionary of the American Board, 90.

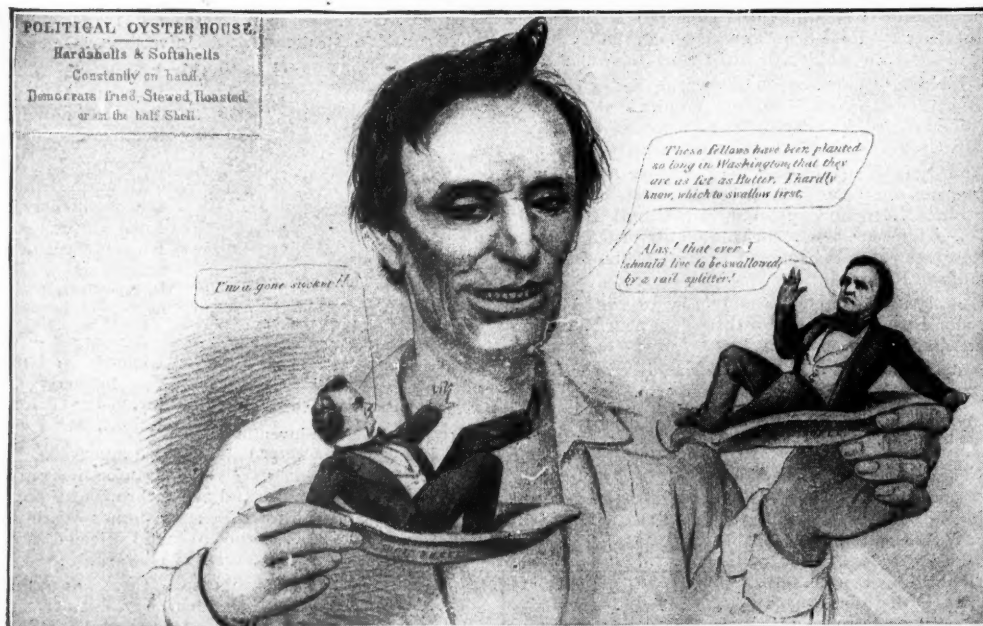
January 18.—Arnold Boecklin, the German painter, 75.

January 19.—The Duc de Broglie, French statesman, 70....Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., former president of the Bible College of Kentucky University, 79.



THE LATE IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN CONTEMPORARY CARICATURE.



HONEST ABE TAKING THEM ON THE HALF-SHELL. (A CARTOON OF 1860.)

THE birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which falls on February 12, is to be celebrated this year with more especial effort to do honor to Lincoln's memory than on any previous anniversary. The recent growth

of reverential regard for Lincoln, as a great American and as one of the two or three greatest personalities of the nineteenth century, has been very marked indeed. It is almost thirty-six years since he died; and very few



THE REPUBLICAN PARTY GOING TO THE RIGHT HOUSE. (A CARTOON OF 1860.)

people under fifty can be expected to have any clear personal recollection of the things that were said and thought about him during his lifetime. Older people remember that he was much derided and aspersed, from his first election to the day of his assassination.

Political cartooning was not in those days so familiar a branch of journalism as it has since become. It was used to some extent, however; and then, as now, it served to show how people holding different points of view really felt. Apropos of the present interest in Lincoln and his times, we have thought it worth while to reproduce a number of cartoons in which Lincoln was the principal figure, using for that purpose the files of *Harper's Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's*, and *London Punch*, and a collection of lithographed poster cartoons that were issued separately from time to time by Messrs. Currier & Ives, of New York.

We may begin (see facing page) with two of the lithographed sheets issued in the course of the contest of 1860, one of which represents Lincoln in an oyster-house taking the two rival Democratic candidates (Douglas and Breckinridge) on the half-shell, while the other endeavors to heap ridicule upon the new Republican party as a collection of cranks headed for the lunatic asylum, Lincoln on Greeley's back.

The cartoons of the spring of '61 in general had to do with the fast-widening breach between North and South and the oncoming of armed conflict, and Lincoln's embarrassing position affords an obvious theme.

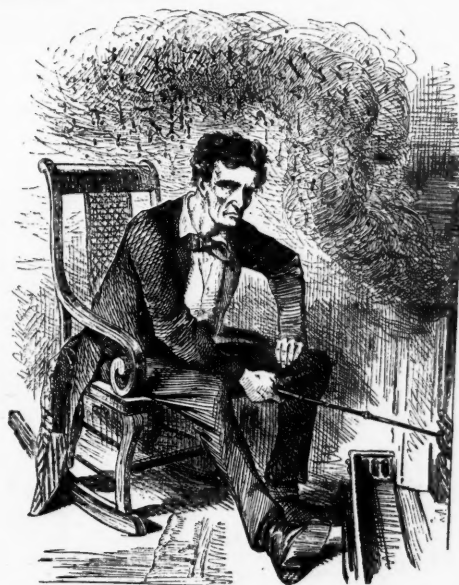


A JOB FOR THE NEW CABINETMAKER.

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, February 2, 1861.



OLD ABE: "Oh, it's all well enough to say that I must support the dignity of my high office by force—but it's darned uncomfortable sitting, I can tell yer."—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, March 2, 1861.



THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

PRESIDENT ABE: "What a nice White House this would be, if it were not for the blacks!"—From *Punch*, May 11, 1861.

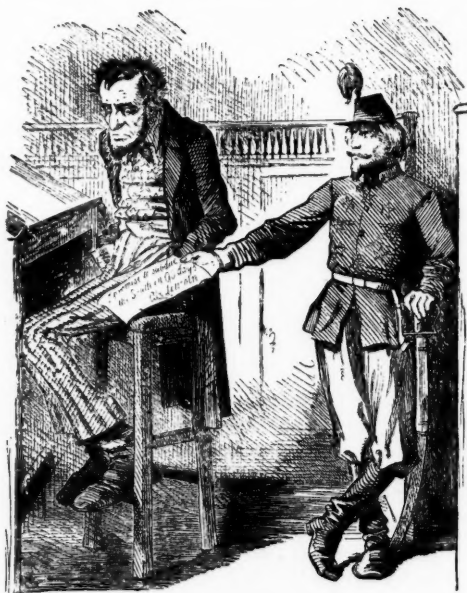
[The illustrations from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* are used by courtesy of the Frank Leslie Publishing House.]



SINDBAD LINCOLN AND THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WELLES.
From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, May 3, 1862.



LINCOLN'S TWO DIFFICULTIES.
LINCOLN: "What? No money! No men!"
From *Punch*, August 23, 1862.



THE OVERDUE BILL.

MR. SOUTH TO MR. NORTH: "Your 'ninety days' promissory note isn't taken up yet, sirree!"

From *Punch*, September 27, 1862.

Most of the cartoons on this and the two or three pages that follow it are in manifest scorn and derision of Mr. Lincoln, whose difficulties in 1862 and 1863 were heavier than those that any other President ever had to encounter. His cabinet, his generals, the finances, and the emancipation question were all hard to manage.



LINCOLN'S LAST WARNING.

"Now, if you don't come down, I'll cut the Tree from under you."—From *Harper's Weekly*, October 11, 1862.



COLUMBIA: "Where are my 15,000 sons—murdered at Fredericksburg?"

LINCOLN: "This reminds me of a little joke—"

COLUMBIA: "Go tell your joke at Springfield!!"—From *Harper's Weekly*, January 3, 1863.



LINCOLN'S DREAMS; OR, THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING.—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, February 14, 1863.



THOSE GUILLOTINES—A LITTLE INCIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

SERVANT: "If ye please, sir, thim Gilliteens has arrove."

MR. LINCOLN: "All right, Michael.—Now, gentlemen, will ye be kind enough to step out in the back yard?"

From *Harper's Weekly*, January 3, 1863.

Mr. Lincoln's frequent changes among army commanders before he found Grant and Sherman gave opportunity for cartoons representing him as a headsmen (see preceding page), and for jokes about his "guillotine in the back yard."



THE BAD BIRD AND THE MUDSILL.

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, February 21, 1863.
(Courtesy of Frank Leslie Publishing House.)



MANAGER LINCOLN: "Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to say that the tragedy entitled 'The Army of the Potomac' has been withdrawn on account of quarrels among the leading performers, and I have substituted three new and striking farces or burlesques, one, entitled 'The Repulse of Vicksburg,' by the well-known, popular favorite, E. M. Stanton, Esq., and the others, 'The Loss of the Harriet Lane' and 'The Exploits of the Alabama'—a very sweet thing in farces, I assure you—by the veteran composer, Gideon Welles." (Unbounded applause by the Copperheads.)

From *Harper's Weekly*, January 31, 1863.



MR. BULL (confiding creature): "Hi want my cotton, bought at fi'pence a pound."

MR. LINCOLN: "Don't know anything about it, my dear sir. Your friends, the rebels, are burning all the cotton they find, and I confiscate the rest. Good-morning, John!"

From *Harper's Weekly*, May 16, 1863.



DRAWING THINGS TO A HEAD.

DR. LINCOLN (to smart boy of the shop): "Mild applications of Russian salve for our friends over the way, and heavy doses—and plenty of it—for our Southern patient!"—From *Harper's Weekly*, November 28, 1863.

The climax of the war and the heaviest strain upon the President came in the year 1863; and in that period of the war the cartoonists were beginning to take Mr. Lincoln somewhat more seriously. One cartoon from *Harper's Weekly*, on this page, which appeared in November, '63, has reference to Secretary Seward's use, under Lincoln's direction, of the friendship of Russia to keep England and France in a prudently neutral state of mind. *Punch's* cartoon on Lincoln and the Russian Bear is reproduced on a following page. One from *Frank Leslie's*, of June, '63, announced Mr. Lincoln's discovery that he wanted no more new brooms, and that he proposed to pay no more attention to Mr.



RIGHT AT LAST.

OLD ABE: "Greeley be hanged! I want no more new brooms. I begin to think that the worst thing about my old ones was in not being handled right."—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 13, 1863.

Greeley's attacks upon General Grant, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Hooker had come and gone, and Mr. Lincoln had concluded to make the best of what he had. Another cartoon reminds us of the riots in New York against the military draft.

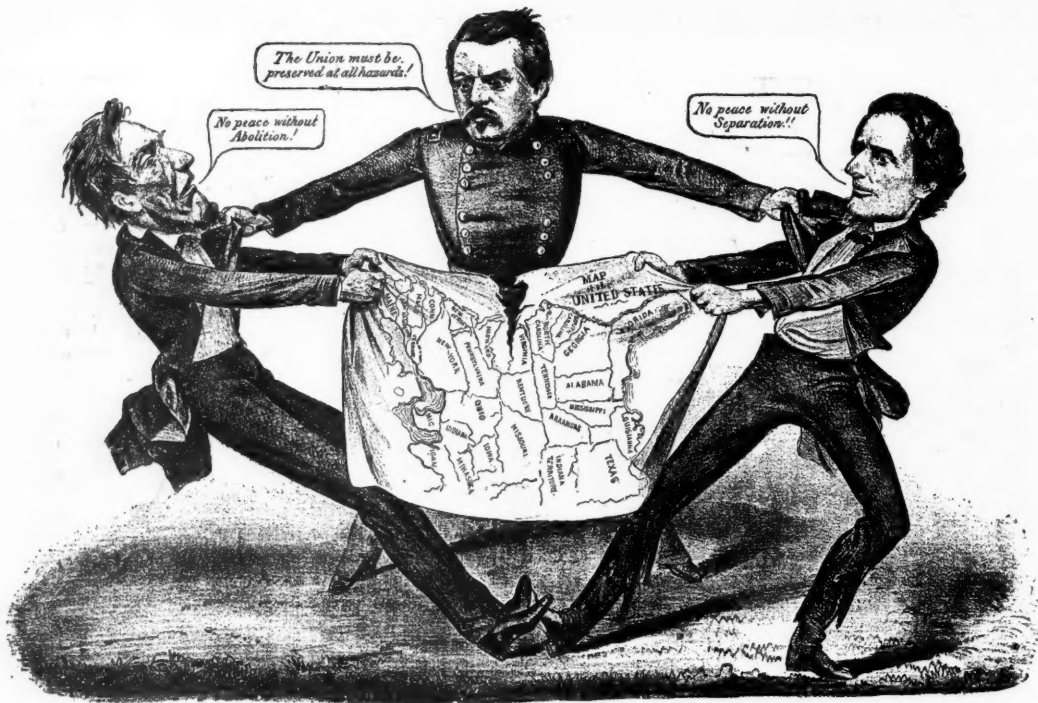
By this time the cartoonists as well as the general public had come to think of Mr. Lincoln as an older man. In the campaign of 1860 he had been regarded as comparatively youthful, and had been so depicted in caricature,—the sobriquet "Old Abe" having no reference at all to his age, but



THE NAUGHTY BOY GOTHAM, WHO WOULD NOT TAKE THE DRAFT.

MAMMY LINCOLN: "There now, you bad boy, acting that way, when your little sister Penn takes hers like a lady!"—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, August 29, 1863.

indicating rather the familiar and offhand way in which it was habitual to speak of him. Mr. Lincoln was fifty-one when elected to the Presidency in 1860. His growth of a beard changed his appearance, while the burdens he bore in four years of war aged him more than fifteen or twenty years of ordinary routine existence would have done.



Jan. Mar. July.
THE TRUE ISSUE; OR, "THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER." — (From a poster of 1864.)



Jan. Mar. July.
RUNNING THE MACHINE.—(From a poster of 1864.)



BRUTUS AND CÆSAR.

(From the American edition of Shakespeare.)
The Tent of Brutus (Lincoln). Night. Enter the Ghost of Cæsar.

BRUTUS: "Wall, now! Do tell! Who's you?"

CÆSAR: "I am dy ebil genus, Massa Linking. Dis child am awful impressional."—From *Punch*, August 15, 1863.

The two cartoons on the opposite page are reproduced from lithograph posters that were current in the campaign year 1864, when General McClellan ran against Mr. Lincoln on a platform that declared the war a failure and that undertook to place the Democratic party in the position of a mediator between the North and the South. Both cartoons are hostile to Mr. Lincoln and favorable to General McClellan, the lower one



THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER NO. 252.

MR. LINCOLN: "Look here, Jeff Davis! if you lay a finger on that boy, to hurt him, I'll lick this ugly cub of yours within an inch of his life!"—From *Harper's Weekly*, August 15, 1863.

representing Mr. Lincoln as an habitual joker while contractors are enriching themselves and the leading members of the Cabinet are exhibiting their folly and incapacity. The *Punch* cartoons had meanwhile, from the beginning, been unfriendly to America and especially derisive of Mr. Lincoln. Those that we reproduce are characteristic, although they are by no means the most offensive.



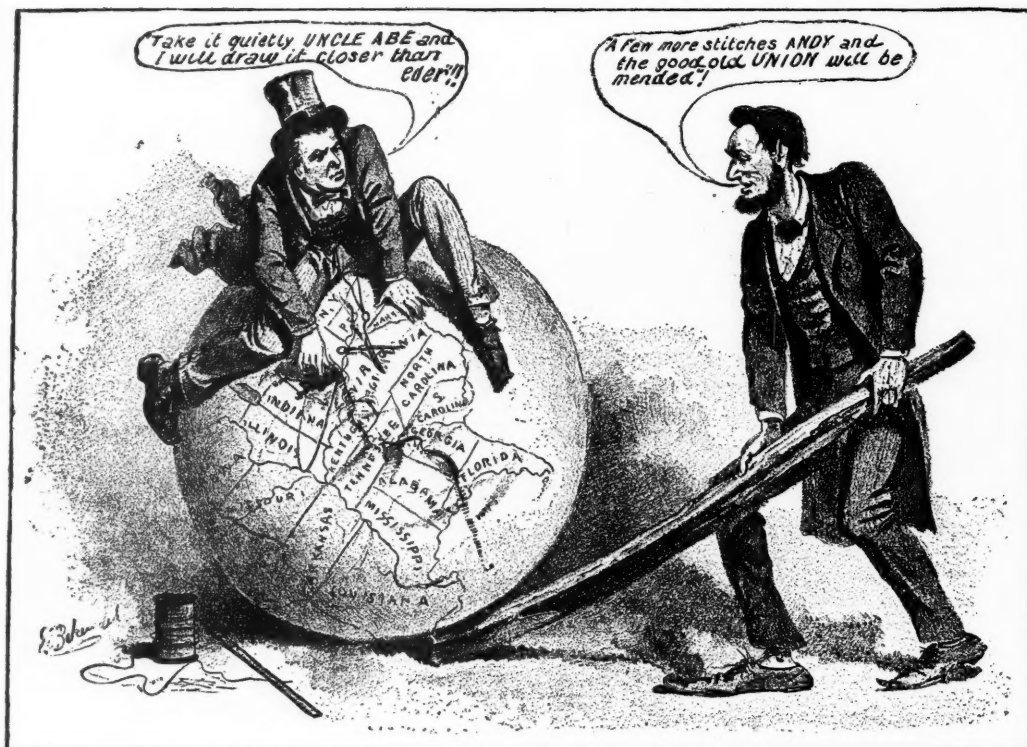
"Holding a candle to the *****."—(Much the same thing.)
From *Punch*, November 7, 1863.



NEUTRALITY.

MRS. NORTH: "How about the Alabama, you wicked old man?"

MRS. SOUTH: "Where's my rams? Take back your precious consuls—there!!!"—From *Punch*, November 14, 1863.



THE "RAIL-SPLITTER" AT WORK REPAIRING THE UNION.

The cartoon at the top of this page is another of the lithograph posters, and it belongs to the period of Mr. Lincoln's second election. His colleague on the ticket, Mr. Andrew Johnson, had formerly been a tailor, and is here depicted as trying to sew up the rent in the map

of the United States. The *Punch* cartoon on this page reflects the idea then current in England, that the American North was deeply dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, and was going to elect McClellan. *Harper's Weekly*, however, grew more pronounced in its support



MRS. NORTH AND HER ATTORNEY.

MRS. NORTH: "You see, Mr. Lincoln, we have failed utterly in our course of action; I want peace, and so, if you cannot effect an amicable arrangement, I must put the case into other hands."—From *Punch*, September 24, 1864.

From *Harper's Weekly*, September 17, 1864.



LONG ABRAHAM LINCOLN A LITTLE LONGER.

From *Harper's Weekly*, Nov. 28, 1864.



THE FEDERAL PHOENIX.—From *Punch*, December 3, 1864.

of the President, and its opinion of McClellan and his little spade is indicated in a cartoon on the preceding page. *Punch* celebrated Mr. Lincoln's victory at the polls in a famous cartoon called "The Federal Phoenix," in which Lincoln rises from the ashes of the Constitution, the Public Credit, the Rights of the States, the Freedom of the Press, and the bill of rights in general. *Harper's Weekly* reminded the country that it was to have "long Abraham Lincoln a little longer," in an elongated caricature which we also reproduce.



DON'T SWAP HORSES.

JOHN BULL: "Why don't you ride the other horse a bit? He's the best animal."
BROTHER JONATHAN: "Well, that may be; but the fact is, OLD ABE is just where I can put my finger on him; and as for the other—though they say he's some when out in the scrub yonder—I never know where to find him."

From *Harper's Weekly*, November 12, 1864.



JEFF DAVIS' NOVEMBER NIGHTMARE.

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, December 3, 1864.

The cartoons on this page do not need elucidation. In connection with comments and reproductions illustrating the fifty years' work of Tenniel, the great cartoonist of *Punch*, we published last month *Punch's* respectful pictorial tribute on Lincoln's death. Leech and Tenniel had done their best for four years to give the English people a wrong impression of the great statesman who was directing American affairs, although doubtless their prejudices were honest enough. Thomas Nast at that time had not begun his famous cartoon work, but was drawing war illustrations for *Harper's Weekly*;



THE THREATENING NOTICE.

ATTORNEY LINCOLN: "Now, Uncle Sam, you're in a darned hurry to serve this here notice on John Bull. Now, it's my duty, as your attorney, to tell you that you may drive him to go over to that cuss, Davis." (*Uncle Sam considers.*)—From *Punch*, February 18, 1865.

and on the occasion of Lincoln's death he drew a great two-page design symbolical of the nation's grief, a picture of such a character that its reproduction for a magazine page would not be feasible. Nowadays, the cartoonists call up the shades of Lincoln for Mr. McKinley's benefit. Perhaps those of a future period will evoke the shades of McKinley.



NORTH AND SOUTH.

"Now, Jeffy, when you think you have had enough of this, say so, and I'll leave off." (*Vide President's Message.*)

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*,
December 24, 1864.

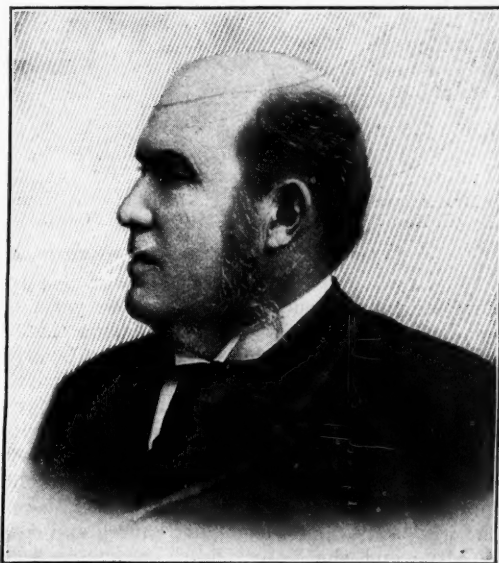


UNCLE ABE: "Sambo, you are not handsome, any more than myself, but as to sending you back to your old master, I'm not the man to do it—and what's more, I won't." (*Vide President's Message.*)—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, December 24, 1864.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY THE REV. DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS.

MR. ARMOUR used to say, in his quaint way: "It couldn't have been better for me if my ancestors had been chosen by one of the philosophers who talk about heredity; I would rather trust Providence in the choice of ancestors than any other power." He might well speak thus, for he came into the world bearing the treasures and incarnating the characteristics of the two streams apparently most effective and important in the creation of great things, intellectual and spiritual, in our American life. At the battle of Dunbar, those who gave life and breath to his mother fought with Oliver Cromwell; while those from whose loins the father of this illustrious merchant and benefactor sprang fought against him. The Scotch-Irishman and the Puritan conspired to invest Mr. Armour's personality with all the energies that developed between the hour of the battle of Dunbar and the earlier part of the eighteenth century in America. When the ancestral tree was planted in New England, they strove together in the fiber of his brain, gave impulse to his heart, and marked with distinction every feature of his life. "You can always count on the Scotch-Irishman in me," he said; "but I wish the Puritan could hold him level, as my Puritan mother held my Scotch-Irish father level." Mr. Armour was proud of a race which gave to America such an orator as Patrick Henry, such statesmen as Jackson, Jefferson, and Madison. I remember a little episode that indicates also the quality of his humor. Little Philip D. (3d), son of the late P. D. Armour, Jr., was born on St. Patrick's Day. Remembering that Patrick Henry was a Scotch-Irishman, the grandfather said: "I suppose this baby's name ought to be Patrick; he never will be St. Patrick, and it might be safe to call him Patrick Henry, but he will be called Philip Danforth, after me, so he will be a Scotch-Irishman all the same." When Mr. Armour's steamers were crushing their way through the thick ice of the Northwest, and the great waterway was crowded by ships carrying wheat to Chicago, his unfailing good humor operated like oil upon all places of strain, and every one who was then related to him was ashamed to complain of anything whatsoever, so long as there was no evidence of friction in the whirling machinery of his mind. One of the marks of his greatness was this,—that his wit sparkled and his humor



THE LATE PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

radiated more brilliantly as the labor in which he was engaged became more severe. He said to me at this time, when he was reaching forward toward triumph, that it was a good day for the Scotch-Irishman; for, he added, "there are the McCormicks, who made the reapers which have gathered in this grain in the Northwest; and there is Robert Fulton, who gave us the steamboat; and I guess by this time these fellows know that I am up there, too,—and we are all Scotch-Irish."

But Mr. Armour was sure he owed much more to the Puritans—the Knowltons and the Brooks—
—as the ones who communicated the influences which made his character virile, his mind vigorous, and his career successful. Of Revolutionary stock, Mr. Armour's mother's immediate ancestors possessed all the characteristics of the illustrious Colonel Knowlton who was referred to by General Washington as "the gallant and brave Colonel Knowlton, who would have been an honor to any country." The picture of Mr. Armour at nineteen, when he had just completed his long trip on foot across the continent to the gold fields of California, reminds one of the cherished features of this sinewy, erect, and vigorous



Mr. Herman O. Armour.
(Of New York City.)



The late Simeon Armour.
(Of Kansas City.)



The late A. W. Armour.
(Of Kansas City.)



The late Joseph Armour.
(Of Chicago.)

FOUR OF MR. P. D. ARMOUR'S BROTHERS, ASSOCIATED WITH HIM IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Revolutionary colonel, who, at sixteen years of age, had so brilliantly fought in Canada that it was not strange he should become a great favorite and a knightly figure at the battle of Bunker Hill.

"Almost anybody," he said, "will do for a father, but it takes a very great soul to be a good mother." Mr. Armour's mother might have found fit companionship in Oliver Cromwell's mother. In intellectual strength and moral force, she was easily the leader of her church and community; and she imparted to her children an inspiration which was at once a memory and a commandment. By her side, in the esteem of Mr. Armour, and in the affectionate regard in which alone his personality and influence may be understood, there stand two other remarkable women—his sister, Mrs. Marietta Chapin, and his wife, who was Miss Belle Ogden, of Cincinnati. Miss Ogden brought to him the graceful power and loving tenderness, as well as the refined wisdom and perpetual good cheer, which such a strenuous and ever-active nature as his well-nigh adores. If ever there was a man fortunate in close associations of love, it was Philip Armour, in these three relationships which blossomed into soul-friendships and poured their holy influences into his spirit, reinvigorating his conscience, exalting his ideals, and becoming sweet, pervasive sovereignties over a life which might have been torn to pieces by internal storms. His wife's career, in this respect, is as great as his own; and it is the prophecy of those who know him best that the son upon whose young shoulders the enormous business now rests will manifest in his career the elements of strength and beauty thus happily allied. Like lovely blossoms which seem to be too beautiful for the tempest to destroy, the influences of his sister gave forth fragrance and delight to the eye when the great-

hearted and mighty-brained brother was handling the markets of the world or organizing a vast combination for a commercial triumph. "There never was such a sister as mine," he said. "I never used to trade jackknives without consulting her, and I don't build institutes now without doing it."

None knew better than Mr. Armour how much a man of highly sanguine temperament needs such influences. He was conscious that his will was likely to reflect some of the fiery colors of his spirit. Often, when some thunderstorm of difficulty suddenly arose and the lightning flashes played around, it was almost a sublime sight to see him opposing storm with storm until calm was restored. Many things were explained when he remarked: "Well, you know my hair is somewhat red, but it is not as red as it used to be;" and then, in order that he might not seem to be apologetic, he would call attention to the fact that the world could not do without what he called "sandy-haired people." "Without them the world would have frozen to death," he said; and he added: "The giants and masters of trade and commerce are men of temper, and many of the captains on great fields of war had redder hair than mine. The secret of it all is, not to let things get so hot that there is danger of a conflagration." After a little excitement and warm discussion, he once said, when he was told that Cromwell, Napoleon, Christopher Columbus, and Jefferson were said to have been at least sandy-haired: "Well, what a time they had in the world! Queen Elizabeth was also one of them; and you told me once that some one said she was the greatest Englishman of her time. It was fortunate for the men she declined that she did not marry. All of these people, Doctor, were naturally 'bulls'; not one of them was a 'bear,' ex-

cept for the purpose of getting on the bull side of the market later on. They all believed in futures. Men of my kind have faith in their country; they must create; they can't grow richer without making other people rich. They do not wreck railroads: they build them. There are men that naturally believe that this is God's world, and that it is going on to something larger and better. They just sense it somehow; and they follow their instinct that the thing is not going to peter out. Yes; they have the idea that this is God's world, and that there is going to be, on the whole, a broader market for truth and manliness, and good

us boys in cold water and expect us to have our verses of Scripture by heart next day." He honored his body as an instrumentality. He would not pour stimulants into the boiler, for, as he said to a young man of stocky build and ardent nature such as his own, "No man built as we are, with so many cyclones in us, ought to take stuff which is sure to put the engine beyond our control and to make it run wild."

Mr. Armour's business, compelling the devising of ways and means for the handling of his packing, grain, and railway interests in harmony with the growth of the country and the enlargement of foreign opportunities, was destined to command his full strength and foster a growing intellectual life. But more interesting than any study of his intellectual growth in business was the study made of his noble self-enrichment as he watched over and completed his purposes in the building and endowment of the institutions he loved. His debt to his brother, Joseph Armour, he always acknowledged. "Joseph," he said, "practically gave Armour & Co. the inventions by which we send dressed beef all over the country, and he gave me my start in thinking about boys and girls and what I could do for them. I think that is worth more than refrigerator-cars." When Joseph Armour and Philip D. Armour sat down together and talked over the experiences of their old home in New York State, and wandered again together with the mother to and fro, as she went about her tasks, and thought of the Saturday night when the Sabbath began with religious instruction, it appeared necessary that they should provide something for the moral education of the young. "I would not have young people miss it," said Mr. Armour. With his first great gift, the benefactor was only at the beginning of a new intellectual life. Years ago, he saw that this new



MR. J. OGDEN ARMOUR.
(Surviving son and successor
in business of Philip D. Armour.)



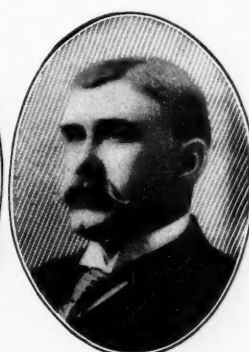
THE LATE
PHILIP D. ARMOUR, JR.
(Died January 30, 1900.)

things of every kind, even wheat and pork. A persistent bear must believe that this is the devil's world. Now you say that this is not consistent, and that I sold pork in New York and was a bear from forty dollars down to eighteen. But it was a bull movement all the same. As between Grant and my country on one side, and war and pork and slavery on the other, I took the side of that Scotch-Irishman, Grant, and the Union; and it has been my faith in things which has made me bullish in almost everything I have done ever since."

Physically, Mr. Armour knew that, as he said, he had one of the best manufacturing plants God ever made, and that his body was a first-class and highly organized establishment for the production of thought, energy of mind, and incessant enterprise. When he used to come to the Institute after a long walk against the stiff breeze from the ice-covered lake, or when he would arrive glowing like a coal of fire under the refreshing influences of a ride behind his fast horses, he would say: "I feel almost as good and strong at sixty as I used to feel when my mother would take us down to the spring-run and wash

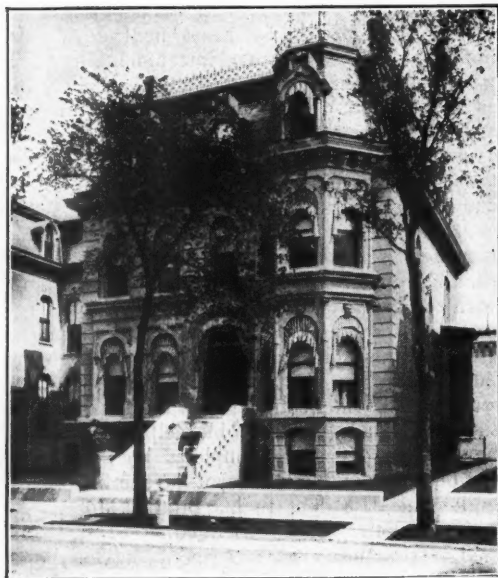


Mr. Charles W. Armour.



Mr. Kirk Armour.

TWO NEPHEWS OF PHILIP D. ARMOUR IDENTIFIED WITH THE
PACKING INDUSTRY AT KANSAS CITY.



THE ARMOUR RESIDENCE IN CHICAGO.

life, with the fresh impulse derived from investigations made with his friend, Quintin Hogg, who founded the Polytechnic in London, and with others in America, restored him to health in 1895 and gave to his radiant imagination and strong power of reasoning new problems and prophecies. Mr. Armour investigated educational foundations from Frankfort in Germany to Stanford University in California. His service to the Armour Institute was of such a sort as to save this institution from many of the embarrassments which have imperiled other schools, and its invested millions are as profitably employed as those which are used in his active business. Historically considered, the Armour Mission came first, though we need not go many years back to find its beginning. In 1874, Plymouth Church established a mission Sunday-school in the neighborhood, using a building previously occupied as a saloon. At the first session, twenty-seven persons were present, but the little school possessed genuine germs of life, and it grew steadily.

Mr. Joseph F. Armour was deeply interested in the prosperity of this school, and contributed to its support. At his death, in 1881, he left a bequest of \$100,000 to form an institution whose purpose should be to reach the people with the teachings and influences of the Gospel of Christ, and especially to aid in the care and development of the children and youth in that part of Chicago where the mission is situated. The bequest was

simply given into the charge of Mr. P. D. Armour; and the work, which began in the building at Thirty-first and State streets, in 1874, was at once enlarged by the erection of the capacious building known as the Armour Mission. The good effect of the mission upon the neighborhood was so marked that Mr. Armour was led to erect the buildings known as the Armour flats. He calculated carefully upon the fact that he was creating a demand that would help to empty somebody's pocketbook. The mission and its little wood-carving and industrial work, under the admirable management of a lady who is now giving her fourteenth year to the Armour educational enterprises, inspired ideals and hopes which, as Mr. Armour said, "logically forced me to do something more." He saw that to bring upon youth a great flood of new light and warmth means the creation of a demand for larger opportunities, and better instrumentalities by which opportunities shall be used. The mission educated the heart. He believed that head and hand ought to be educated likewise. He saw that no idea of the head is clear until it can be actually done handily and heartily. He believed that the labor problem must be solved, not by leveling down, but by leveling up. He would not create more laborers, but he would train laborers to make their work both a science and an art. He saw all graduates employed as soon as they left us, and he beheld the spirit of anarchy and social discontent vanishing before the conviction, borne in the minds of the students, that there is plenty of room for brain and character. He would not permit any but the best teachers or anything but the best apparatus to enter the building. "I have gone into partnership with these boys and girls for all the future," he said; "and because they have given the best they have to this combination, I will put into it the best my money can buy."

Like all really great souls that have created and constructed and left the world richer for their becoming richer, in any department of life, Mr. Armour possessed in a marked degree the faculty called imagination; or, rather, his imagination possessed him. He was not a man of fancy; but the imperial and comprehensive faculty of the imagination opened up an age or a continent before him, and in them trooped the opportunities that his quickened imagination alone could meet. He experienced the world-feeling which entered into Columbus and Sir Francis Drake, and his life was a continuous voyage, finding new Americas, just as Shakespeare and Angelo found new worlds of literature and art.

He possessed that scientific imagination which Tyndall has described so well in its association with the poetic temper. There was much poetry

running through all the facts of Mr. Armour's life, like little veins of precious ore through dark recesses of the earth. The poetic element sometimes mastered him and transfigured everything, as when he said: "I like to turn bristles, blood, bones, and the insides and outsides of pigs and bullocks into revenue now, for I can turn the revenue into these boys and girls, and they will go on forever." This put a great big open sky above his life. He was a scientist in business. Like Oken in the forest, he saw a bit of bone and proceeded to construct the skeleton. His delight in finding a new coast of privilege as a business man was the delight of a poetic imagination, and lovely was the vine which grew upon the rugged cliff of his achievement. Its tender flowers failed not to gather the dew-fall. This power did not make him less regardful of facts. His immense concern, through which telegraph wires came from every interesting spot of earth into his brain, was such a fact-gathering machine that he knew, before other men got down to business in the morning, what Europe was thinking about; and he could break the plans of those who would crush him by finding out in a few hours how much grain or stock was held in the Northwest. He could pronounce the word "system" with the peculiar emphasis of the most eager Yankee. The following extract from a conversation will illustrate the clearness of his conviction as to the value of system, and the sweep of his constructive imagination.

"Is there any one thing that accounts for the immense growth of the packing industry here?"

"System and the growth of the West did it. Things were changing at startling rates in those days. The West was growing fast. Its great areas of production offered good profits to men who would handle and ship the products. Railway lines were reaching out in new directions, or increasing their capacities and lowering their rates of transportation. These changes and the growth of the country

made the creation of a food gathering and delivering system necessary. Other things helped. At that time [1863], a great many could see that the war was going to terminate favorably for the Union. Farming operations had been enlarged by the war demand and war prices. The State banking system had been done away with, and we had a uniform currency, available everywhere, so that exchanges between the East and the West had become greatly simplified. Nothing more was needed than a steady watchfulness of the markets by competent men in continuous telegraphic communication with each other, and who knew the legitimate demand and supply, in order to sell all products quickly and with profit."

"Do you believe that system does so much?"

"System and good measure. Give a measure heaped



PHILIP D. ARMOUR, WITH HIS SON, PHILIP D., JR., AND GRANDSON, PHILIP D. (3D).

full and running over, and success is certain. That is what it means to be the intelligent servants of a great public need. We believed in thoughtfully adopting every attainable improvement, mechanical or otherwise, in the methods and appliances for handling every pound of grain or flesh. Right liberality and right economy will do everything, where a public need is being served."

"Have your methods improved any with years?"

"All the time. There was a time when many parts of cattle were wasted, and the health of the city injured by the refuse. Now, by adopting the best known methods, nothing is wasted, and buttons, fertilizer, glue, and other things are made cheaper and better for the world in general, out of material that was before a waste and a menace. I believe in finding out the truth about all things—the very latest truth or discovery—and applying it."

"You attribute nothing to good fortune?"

"Nothing!" Certainly, the word came well from a man whose energy, integrity, and business ability made more money out of a ditch than other men were making out of rich placers in the gold region.

So adequately did he survey the facts of life, that he had little patience with the expressed notion that there are no openings for young men to-day. He said: "When I lived in New York State, and began my tramp across the continent, we thought the only opening in the world was in California. I saw openings all the way there. Folks without any faith have always been saying that there are too many of us. If you got any really good thing to sell, you can't get too many people to manufacture it, and there are always enough people to consume it. The best opening in business is where you can put in the most brains and industry, and three feet for every yard." To travel through the Western country with Mr. Armour, especially along the old trail which he walked in his first trip West, was to behold a realm teeming with chances for young men; but he did not have to go far in order to find openings. One day he was looking over things in the chemical laboratory at the Institute, and he was told by Professor Foye of the almost limitless potentialities in a single drop of water. He turned and looked out toward the lake, and began to conjure up the future in which these dynamos and engines and unexplored abysses of energy would be employed, and he concluded his rhapsody by saying: "Well, then, the future, after all, is not in mechanical engineering, is it? It is not, perhaps, in electrical engineering: the dynamo will be too coarse. After a while we shall see other fortunes made, like mine has been, out of the things we now waste. There are just as many things yet to be transformed into food and medicine and energy, out of a steer, as there were of those apparent to me forty years ago. It looks as if I packed everything but the last breath of a hog; but according to this idea, the boys who

get out all there is in that last breath will have a bigger business than mine." The institution of learning and the packing house are both pervaded with the conviction which he expressed once in this way: "We are at the beginning of things, not at the ending. With scientific business methods, I would rather have the dump of the mines than the mother-vein, if I had to handle the mother-vein in ignorance."

His was a sensible, manly, generous conception of character that enabled him to emit a great deal of radiance for others. "I do not know how a man gets on without helping his fellow-man," he said; "I do not want to be one of those fellows who, when they see a preacher coming, instantly begin to say: 'Well, what do you want, and how much will it cost for me to get you out of here?'" Then he said: "I want to believe that there are people that really love other people, and I want to think so every day." Once, when I was a little severe, perhaps, in speaking of a brother to whom my soul did not go out in strong affection, he said to me: "Well—well, you can't get gold and golden conduct out of iron instincts. Now, there must be something in that fellow." "Well," I replied, "he takes infinite patience, but he is young." "Oh, well, I don't suppose we have struck pay-dirt in him yet; but there is a streak of gold somewhere, or he couldn't do even those two or three decent things which he has done. You know it costs an awful sight of moral power for some of us to be even decent. I always like to think of what Dr. Mason said—'The religion that will make John a saint will barely keep Peter from knocking a man down.' I know all about that." He loved free men, and he despised a slave. I went with him to hear a brilliant speaker once, and before we had listened to him ten minutes, Mr. Armour desired to go. As we went out together, I asked him: "Well, what's the matter? Don't you admire his mastery of language? Don't you enjoy his melodious voice? And has he not a superb presence?" "Oh, yes, I suppose he has; but can't you hear the rattle of his chain? That man is not free; that man is under moral obligations that demoralize him. He is not speaking the deepest thing in his soul, and I haven't time to hear any slave talk. I want a man to be just as free as I am." He was always warning young men against getting under obligations such as one may not discharge in perfect independence. "Don't get into debt—I mean moral debt," he would say; "it is bad enough to get into debt financially. There goes a young man," he once said, "mortgaged. That young man is legging it along with a debt, and it will take twice as much power to get him along as the man with-

out a debt. But there are other debts," he said; "there are obligations that are embarrassing in their entanglements, and I would say to every man who has any thinking to do: 'Don't get into debt morally; don't get into debt so that you may not exercise your freedom to its limits.'"

I have spoken of the characteristics which revealed themselves as day after day he came to us,



MR. ARMOUR IN THE COMPANY OF HIS THREE GRANDSONS.

at three or four o'clock, and regaled us all with his cheerful, courageous, ever-active personality. The wheels of the Institute seemed to move with more ease, if not with more rapidity. The fineness of Mr. Armour's consideration for others was as surprising in its manifestations as the sweetness of the grapes grown on the side of Vesuvius. He was a man who sometimes seemed to have been made of cyclones, and yet he was so considerate of others that I never knew him to do anything, even in the midst of the most annoying events, that had not behind it an impulse consonant with a high ideal of life. He could talk like Napoleon, or like Oliver Cromwell, or like Columbus, when things were wrong in his eyes; and he could also soothe the sufferer with the tenderest and manliest of explanations.

He possessed a lot of phrases, and often spoke in racy, idiomatic language unsurpassed for homely directness. I remember once he intimated to me that there might have been sections of my nature a little neglected in the creation; but I would not have the episode out of my life, because I would not have this honest, bluff, whole-souled man's face out of my soul's picture gallery. I had gone to him just at a time when stocks were going the wrong way and disastrous days of panic were near; and I had asked in my innocent way for a large sum of money to pay for new apparatus that was needed. I shall never forget him as he turned and said: "My dear friend, you don't seem to know what is going on." I answered: "Mr. Armour, of course I don't; but I am here to look out after that in-

stitution, and we must have this money." "Have I refused you any money?" "No, sir," said I; "but, Mr. Armour, you think me very impractical." Back to his old country phraseology he went, with the swiftness of David Harum, and he said: "No, Doctor, I don't think you are impractical, but I think there is lots of daylight between you and the ground." Anybody who has trusted to the staying power of a horse whose legs were too long and whose ability to endure a long drive was too short will understand, as I did. Some of his phrases will remain in the vocabulary of his friends forever. They had the scent of the apple-orchard, and brought back the old-fashioned flowers and some of the more pungent odors of the garden. Humor was never more affectionately married to sterling good sense. "What is your objection to that party?" I once asked him, when he forbade my engaging the services of a certain very charming artist. "Well," he drawled out, "that party won't stand without hitching."

When he was laying the foundation of the Institute, and we were looking over the schools in the East, we climbed up to the top floor of the old Cooper Institute to see the evening classes in drawing. He was sixty-three years of age, and any one else would have been worn out with heat and travel. Yet he chattered like a boy, and remarked, among other things: "This school was made out of Peter Cooper's glue, and no wonder it is a good institution. Armour & Co.'s glue has got to be the best, or you will get all sorts of poor stuff stuck to the school. You can't surpass this school, Doctor, with poor glue." When I showed him the wonderful revelations of the X-ray, he amused us by saying, as he saw a two-cent coin through an oak plank: "Well, maybe there isn't so much to marvel at in this thing, after all. I always could see a two-cent piece through almost anything. I think if the American boy could get some of these X-rays in his eye it wouldn't hurt him any, especially if his heart can be enlarged as his fortune grows."

When we were on a trip through the Southwest, he found it impossible to sleep well for the first two or three nights. He said to me one morning: "I have tried all of Dr. Billings' nostrums for sleep, and I don't seem to be getting very much of it. I think I will try you to-night, Doctor. Haven't you got one of your long sermons in your carpet-sack?" On this same trip through the West, he was greatly annoyed at the unwise multiplication of church edifices in small towns, and he expressed himself very vigorously about competition in business as compared with competition in religious activities. We stopped at a little cross-road place, and he observed that

on each of the four corners at the crossing of the two principal streets stood a Protestant church representative of its denomination. An over-talkative brother, who proved to be one of the four half-starved pastors in the straggling village, presented himself and said: "I am proud



MR. ARMOUR AT THE AGE OF NINETEEN.

(About the time he left his home at Stockbridge, N. Y., to make the overland journey to California.)

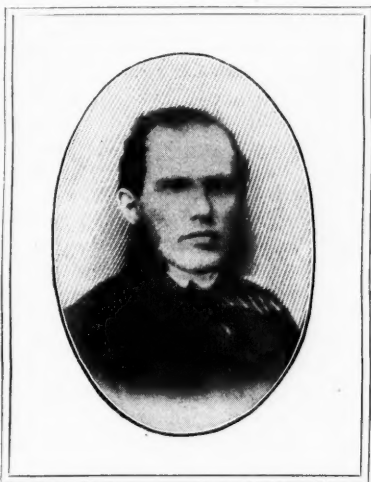
to grasp the hand of the man who cannot be cornered." Mr. Armour replied: "I don't think corners in wheat and pork are *in it* with the way you four fellows are trying to four-corner religion in this town. How much is the debt on these churches, all told? You say a thousand dollars would free them? Well, I will give that much if three of you fellows will resign and these churches will unite." The money was never applied for, and Mr. Armour afterward said: "I suppose they couldn't unite on baptism. I told the folks at the mission, when they wanted to know what denomination we would choose for the work down there, that I wanted the religion of the place to be undenominational, but it must be 16 ounces to the pound, all wool, and a yard wide; and I don't care whether the converts are baptized in the soup-bowl, a dish-pan, or the Chicago River."

The one fact toward which he looked with ever-increasing interest in the growth of the Institute was character. To him, character was self-control and the power to handle one's ability. "I am glad," he said, "that I built the Institute just when I did, for my own faith, for I

have come to value character as never before here. Whatever else you do, however little or much, let it be understood with these boys and girls that the greatest thing in the world, intellectually, is not knowing a lot of things, but the character which will use knowledge well. To be great is to be good. It is all of it fustian without character;" and he added: "Now, isn't it a fact that you can teach a rule in arithmetic in a way that will harm the character of the student, and you can teach the same rule in a way that will build up character? I think the personality of our teachers will communicate a mental method which is worth more than all the things they can get these young people to commit to memory." That was his understanding of power. With him, it was not something to build a packing house and to deal in grain, and these things only. He liked to think that true power can be turned to the solution of any problem. "If it is real power, it will run any kind of a machine," he said. His own intellectual energy was nimble, elastic, and always serviceable. He seemed myriad-minded. I have been in his office at half-past seven in the morning, when a young man sat near him reading telegrams from the capitals of Europe and the great centers of trade in the Orient. He himself was reading a morning paper, and I was talking to him about some new plans for the Institute. He would look up, touch a button, and tell the gentleman who responded to buy, at the opening of the market, 2,000 shares of this stock or that; and when I asked him if he was not too busy to listen to me, he would proceed to tell me everything I had said to him and give me his answer.

Napoleon could not have surpassed Mr. Armour in the number of secretaries to whom he might dictate at one time. In certainty and power of stroke, in ease and sweep of movement, in masterful management of confused details, and in swift response to remarkable insight, Mr. Armour's ability to think and act were unsurpassed by any man with whom I have come in contact. He was never easy without a great problem on his hands, and he never was happier than in employing his power to its solution. He could keep out of his own way intellectually. His sunny personality helped to illumine things; his faculties were perfectly obedient; and he could put at once at the head of the advancing battalion that power of mind surest to lead him to triumph. He was the embodiment of his own views of the intellectual character,—that a strong mind is always able to control its orderly forces in any kind of difficulty and emerge triumphantly. Mr. Armour would have succeeded anywhere. His love of eloquence, his devotion to straightforward

and highly imaginative art, as well as his passionate fondness for musical expression, denoted how in his case deep cried unto deep. "Men fail, for the most part," he used to say, "not because they are not smart enough, but because they are not good enough to succeed." I went



MR. ARMOUR AT THIRTY.

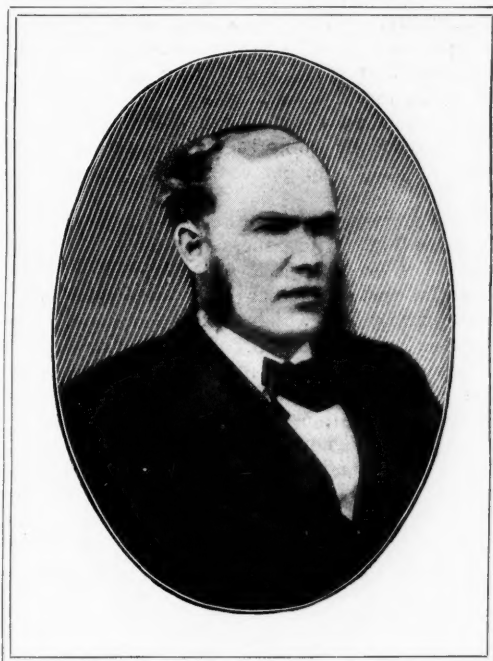
(Just before trip to New York, where he made his first great pork deal, in anticipation of the "fall of Richmond.")

with him to the Royal Academy in London once, and we looked at a painting called "Napoleon Departing from Josephine." Mr. Armour was a gallant man, morally, and hated untruth. He saw upon Napoleon's face dreams of empire; he saw also the broken-hearted Josephine standing by, while Napoleon was leaving her to go out into a new effort at conquest. He turned to me and said, with stormy indignation: "The rascal! the scoundrel! no wonder he could not succeed. I believe he lost his power just then. No man ought to succeed in a world worth living in who mistreats a woman, especially his wife."

There have been many criticisms recently made upon certain schools because it has been thought that the influence of organized wealth over the teaching of political economy was too strong. Armour Institute has heard almost every notable heretic, and endured an equal amount of orthodoxy, on this topic. The most radical men came and spoke to us when the great strike at Pullman was full of fiery possibilities. One day Mr. Armour met, coming out of the Institute, a long-haired and anarchic-looking individual, and I saw them meet and converse. He afterward said to me: "I think I met one of your lecturers, maybe. I suppose he talked on political economy." I in-

quired: "Does he look like a political economist?" "No," said Mr. Armour; "he looked like a political something or other; but he is not an economist. His breath made me a little uncertain on my legs, and I loaned him five dollars. Still, Doctor, while we are on this matter, I want to say that you must give these boys and girls the whole truth. There may be many changes in the future. Sometimes things look a little top-heavy to me. If the next twenty-five years shall make Armours impossible, either because they voluntarily or involuntarily coöperate with the weak, I want these young people to be prepared for it. Don't ever let me or my business get in the way of your work. If Armour's hams and sausages can't stand the truth told in the cooking department, we won't abolish the cooking department, but we will make better hams and sausages."

It is the conviction of Mr. Armour's closest and busiest associates that he gave away a fortune equal to the large one he has left. His manner



MR. ARMOUR AT THIRTY-FIVE.

(About the time he moved to Chicago from Milwaukee.)

of giving, the causes to which he gave, the way he chose in following up the gift with his advice, sympathy, and guidance, conspired to make his gifts like fortunes to the recipients. His gift of himself to Armour Mission and Armour Institute was worth as much as the money he bestowed.

His spirit pervades the Provident Hospital, the hundred homes from whose firesides he lifted the shadow of mortgage or the curse of intemperance, and the lives of the mission children and our students. His superb courage was contagious; boys and girls caught the gait and movement of his mind and heart as they looked forward with him for a better day. That day appeared like a vision before his eyes; but the vision was to be made a reality, not by magic, but by work. At the memorial services, the song he loved, "Let the Sunshine In," came melodiously from every heart, and the great audience sang it with a tone of triumph. Everybody could do more and bear more when Mr. Armour came near, for he was hope incarnate. His presence was electric, and every one came up to him for a thrill of power. All this helped those who believe that education is inspiration, illumination, and *then* instruction. He stood in reverence before any marked peculiarity of mind, and he wanted a wall of protection placed about any timorous though awkward individuality. "That boy's peculiarity," he said, "is a pocket of gold in an unpromising mine. All the rest of him will get its value in the thing that makes him different from the other fellows. If he is educated right, it will distinguish him; and if he is ever going to make the world any richer, he has got to get the wealth out of that place in him."

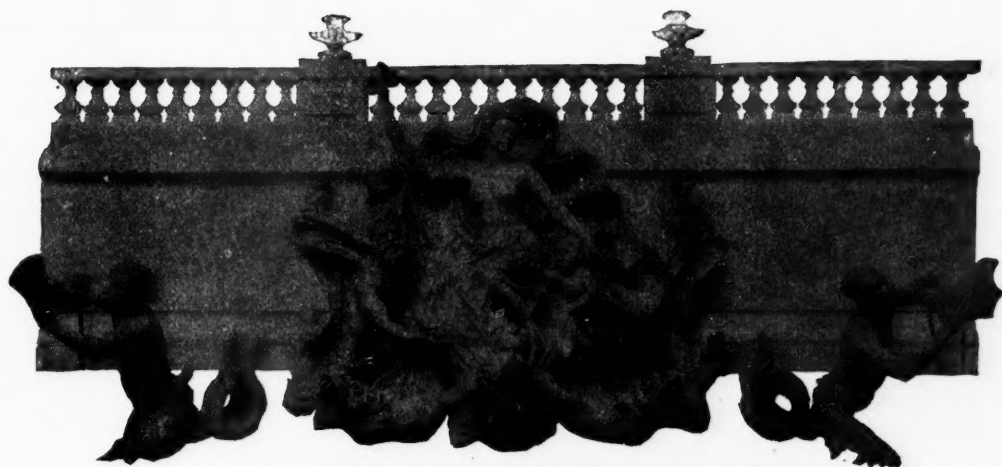
Mr. Armour's own peculiarity was greatness. It was the kind of greatness that is social, communicative, even paternal and fraternal. Those of us who sail in smaller boats were glad to be lifted by the waters which this ocean monarch displaced as he moved about. If he was a monopolist, his was a monopoly measured by the genius with which he was dowered, and the genius confessed its obligation to the weak and commonplace. He could not move without taking a good deal of room, and when he bumped up against men or plans which were in the path of his on-

going he seemed to strike hard. If any one was hurt, he was always willing to stop and help on board of his own ship the sailor who had been run down. He failed to help none, except faithless men. He simply did not know how to deal with a man who believed not with him in the improbability of the human species. "I believe in men," he said; "I hope my distant relative, Jean Armour, was good to Robert Burns, for he wrote 'A man's a man for a' that.'"

He learned of every one and could teach any one. Bishop Whipple, Archbishop Ireland, and Mr. Anthony Drexel told me in one day that his mental receptiveness amazed them. He could talk irrigation in Arizona to a company of Westerners who gave him a banquet and get them so interested in his larger vision of the possibilities of the arid lands that he paid for the banquet himself. He would entertain a great editor with the kindly and persuasive words that extracted what he called "information full of meat from a fellow-butcher." A big, hearty, true-souled child was he, ready to give and take blows in the game of life, and it seemed like him that he should enjoy his last day of pleasure on earth in snowballing with his grandchildren. In his joy, he contracted the fatal cold. Some will picture him organizing victory out of apparent defeat, standing in mud and storm while April hastened to May, and at length beholding his huge elevator made ready for the millions of bushels of wheat thrown upon him. Others will paint his portrait at sixty-five, standing at the bank-door, pleading with the poor and sending them to his office if they desired to be paid,—all in order that he might save for them the interest nearly due on their savings and stay a panic. But we who knew his heart will think of him as happy, hopeful, and even playful among the children whom he loved. As a little child, he trusted God at the last as at the first, and he was not afraid.

[Some of the more important incidents in the life of Mr. Armour may be summarized as follows: He was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., on May 16, 1832; attended Cazenovia Seminary at fourteen (1846); walked to California at nineteen (1851); founded his fortune there in mining (1852-56); opened a commission business in Milwaukee in 1856; married Miss Belle Ogden in 1862; became a member of the firm of Plankinton, Armour & Co., packers, in 1863; became interested in the grain commission firm of H. O. Armour & Co., of Chicago, which established a pork-packing plant in 1868; removed to Chicago in 1875 as the head of this firm, which has become the largest concern in the world engaged in the pork-packing, dressed meat, and provision business; has employed more than 20,000 men, with an annual pay-roll of from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and an output estimated at \$200,000,000. Mr. Armour was interested in many other important business enterprises, in railroad properties, and in banks; he founded the Armour Institute of Technology (1893), and the Armour Mission (1881), in Chicago, and gave them more than \$2,500,000. His private beneficences were great; his private fortune was variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000; his principal heir is his son, J. Ogden Armour. Mr. Armour died on January 6, 1901.]





"BIRTH OF VENUS," BY MICHAEL TONETTI, FOR COURT OF FOUNTAINS.

DECORATIVE SCULPTURE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

BY EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

THE use of sculpture for decorative purposes in exposition architecture has increased from year to year since the great English

exposition in 1853. There the buildings and grounds were entirely unadorned with sculpture, and the statuary was concentrated entirely in one of the buildings as a mere exhibit, where its effectiveness was lost. The Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, and the recent great world's fair at Paris marked splendid progress in the expansion of this idea.

At the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, the coming summer, the use of allegorical sculpture for the adornment of buildings and grounds will be on a more extensive scale than at any previous exposition.

The Buffalo exposition has been so planned as to bring the buildings of the main group into a most admirable composition about two great intersecting courts, the "Esplanade" and the "Court of Fountains." This gives a very imposing appearance, and also ministers to the comfort of the visitor, who can thus reach the principal buildings without becoming exhausted by long walks between different parts of the grounds. To be sure, there are some important buildings that do not face upon these courts, such as the Art Gallery and the New York State Building, which are charmingly ensconced among the trees of Delaware Park, and the State and Foreign buildings, which are in the southeastern part of the grounds, but readily accessible from that part



FIGURE FOR THE "FOUNTAIN OF KRONOS," BY F. EDWIN ELWELL.

(Mr. Elwell is a pupil of Daniel French and Falguiere. It is said that he was the first American sculptor to model a statue in America that was erected in Europe. A statue of General Hancock, a monument to "Edwin Booth," "Dickens and Little Nell," and "The Orchid" are his best-known works.)



"LAKE MICHIGAN," FOR THE ELECTRIC TOWER, BY
CARL E. TEFFT.

of the transverse court called the "Esplanade." They have themselves been placed in an admirable composition about a central court. The Electric Tower divides the "Court of Fountains" from the "Plaza," so that the latter is really a continuation of the main court. Upon the "Plaza" front the elaborately decorated buildings which form the entrance to the Midway and the Stadium, and the ornamental approach from the railway station called the Propylæa.

The greatest effect in the way of sculptural adornment will be made in the two courts, the "Esplanade" and the "Court of Fountains," each as large as the main court at any previous exposition.

The main entrance to the grounds is from the south into Delaware Park through a boulevard named Lincoln Parkway. Near this entrance the white marble Albright Art Gallery is being constructed, but the time was found too short to complete the building for use as the exposition art building, and a temporary art gallery is being erected near by. Here also is the New York State Building. Further on are the "Approaches," and then a still wider space known as the "Fore Court," with terraces and balustrades like the Luxembourg Gardens. From here one passes to the "Triumphal Bridge,"

which ushers him into the midst of the exposition. The bridge will be a stately structure swung from four monumental piers, one hundred feet in height. Each pier will be surmounted by a sculptural group—a muscular youth on the back of a horse thirty feet in height, which rears above a mass of trophies indicative of feudalism, slavery, and subordination to tyrannical power, the whole expressing the triumphal struggle of the people of the United States to free themselves from the institutions of despotic ages and governments. These groups were modeled by Karl Bitter, the Director of Sculpture. The piers of the bridge were designed by Mr. John M. Carrere, chairman of the Board of Architects. Terminating the buttresses to the piers are four groups of trophies, typifying "Peace and Power," modeled by Mr. Augustus Lukeman. The cables connecting the piers and running north and south carry enormous festoons, shields of polished copper, flags, and coats of arms of the various Pan-American countries. In the niches on the side of the bridge will be statues symbolical of Charity, Love of Truth, Patriotism, Liberty, etc. On each side of the bridge will be fountains composed of groups of rearing horses and figures clustered about a tall pole, from which a huge silken flag will float. The fountain on the east will typify the Atlantic Ocean, and that on the west the Pacific, with one base uniting the two.



CARYATID, FORMING A PART OF THE "FOUNTAIN OF
NATURE," BY GEORGE T. BREWSTER.

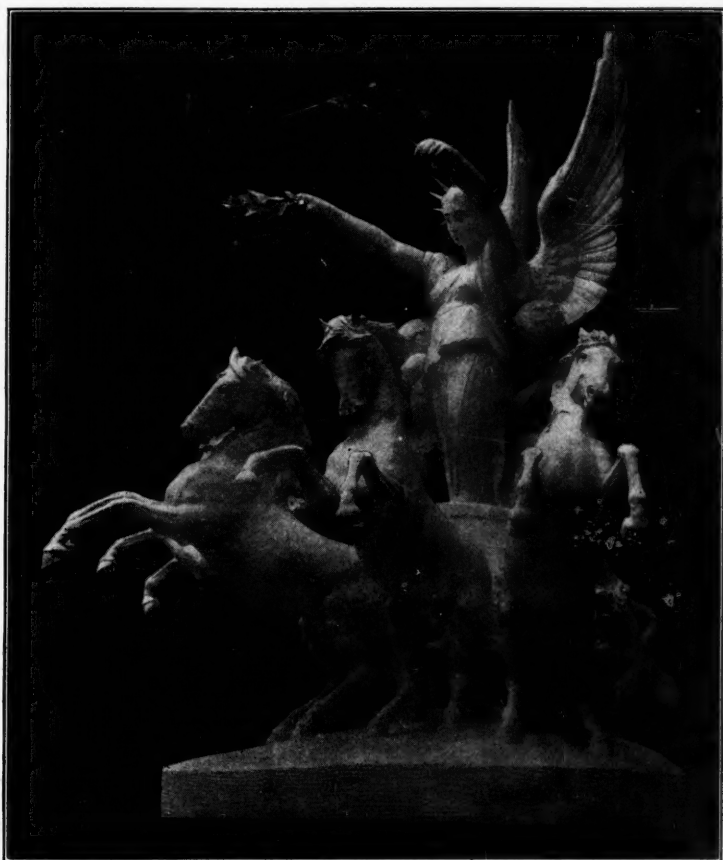
The sculpture in connection with these is by Philip Martiny. The water from these fountains gushes forth from the side of the bridge in a massive waterfall into the Mirror Lake, passing through the subterranean grotto which is to constitute one of the unusual features of the exposition. This grotto has been modeled after the famous Buttes de Chaumont, at Paris, by Mr. Rudolf Ulrich, the landscape architect. There will be stalactites hanging from the vaulted roof, the walls will be formed of roots of trees over which water will trickle down, and the hidden phosphorescent light will add to the cavern-like effect.

The electric launches plying on the Grand Canal and the Mirror Lake will pass under the bridge through this grotto. Along the water-front of the "Esplanade," extending east and west from the bridge, will be white and colored pergo-



"THE GODDESS OF LIGHT," BY HERBERT ADAMS.

(This statue, for top of Electric Tower, will be executed in hammered brass.)



"QUADRIGA," FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDING, BY F. W. RUCKSTUHL.

(Mr. Ruckstuhl began his studies in Paris, when he was thirty-two, under Mercier. He exhibited his "Evening" in the Salon, it being now in the Metropolitan Museum, at New York. One of his early works was "Mercury Teasing the Eagle of Jupiter." He is the author of "Solon," in the Congressional Library, at Washington; also of "Peace," and "John Russell Young." He superintended the sculpture on the New York Appellate Court House, and modeled the two figures at the entrance, "Force" and "Wisdom." Mr. Ruckstuhl is no novice in architectural sculpture.)

las with bright-colored awnings and climbing green vines. They will be used as open-air restaurants and will serve as attractive shelters, in contrast to the wide open space of the "Esplanade."

Opposite the Triumphal Bridge, across the "Es-

planade," is the "Fountain of Abundance," designed by Mr. Carrere. It is to be composed of myriads of bubbling jets and spillways in a perfect dégringolade of water, and of sculptural bits surrounding a central group, composed especially to consummate the whole, by Mr. Philip Martiny. The subject of this group is that of the fountain—"Abundance." A dancing female figure tosses a garland of flowers to a circle of cherubs who are also dancing, hand in hand, and tossing fruits and flowers at her feet. There will be three fountain groups in each of the two basins at the extremities of the "Esplanade." The central fountain will be the sculptural



"MYSTERIOUS MAN," FOR
"FOUNTAIN OF MAN," BY
CHARLES GRAFFLY.

are the figures of the four elements. The globe is supported on consoles terminating in figures symbolical of the four seasons; and between them, and beneath, as if moving with the globe, are suspended the figures of the four winds. The whole stands in the water on a splayed plinth, decorated on each of its twelve sides with the signs of the zodiac. Of the two subordinate fountains, one is the "Fountain of Kronos," and the other the "Fountain of Ceres." In the "Fountain of Kronos," F. Edwin Elwell portrays the god standing on the back of a turtle, suggesting the sluggishness of time, while its swift flight is represented by a vigorous forward movement in the outstretched body and winged arms. There is the suggestion of an aged countenance through the veil, which typifies the mystery of time. Around him in the water are figures of prehistoric animals.

The "Fountain of Ceres" is also by Mr. Elwell. The goddess is represented as emerging from the earth in the early morning after

note of each of the two subordinate fountains balancing it. On the west, in front of the Horticulture Building, the subject for the central fountain is "Nature," by Mr. George T. Brewster. A female figure emblematic of nature surmounts the group. At her feet are cherubs on clouds, and beneath them, seated upon a globe,

her visit to her daughter Proserpine, and she salutes the sun by presenting an ear of corn. Ceres has her foot on the head of an ox, that must toil to produce the fruits of nature. As she is goddess of both land and water plants, she is accompanied by strange half-horse, half-fish animals.

The large groups on the pedestal around the fountain suggest the same theme of nature according to Mr. Bitter's scheme. The first set of two balancing groups have for their subject mineral wealth; the second two, floral wealth; and the two front groups, toward the center of the "Esplanade," animal wealth. Charles H. Niehaus, Bela L. Pratt, and E. C. Potter are, respectively, the sculptors of these groups.

At the opposite end of the "Esplanade," near the Government buildings, Hercules, Prometheus, and other heroes of Greek mythology again greet the vision. The predominating idea of this end of the "Esplanade" is "Man." This is the subject of the main fountain, by Charles Graffly. Man, the Mysterious, draped and half veiled, stands upon a pedestal borne by figures typifying the five senses, while under a huge lower basin outlined against cavernous shadows may be dis-



"CHILDREN WITH HORN AND CYMBALS," FOR TEMPLE
OF MUSIC, BY ISIDORE KONTI.

cerned through the dripping waters the writhing forms of the virtues struggling against the vices. The whole pile rises to a height of fifty-three feet. R. Hinton Perry is the sculptor of the minor fountains. Hercules, typifying physical force, is the subject of one of these, and he is portrayed just after he has slain



"FOUNTAIN OF ABUNDANCE,
BY PHILIP MARTINY.



LYRIC MUSIC," FOR THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
BY ISIDORE KONTI.

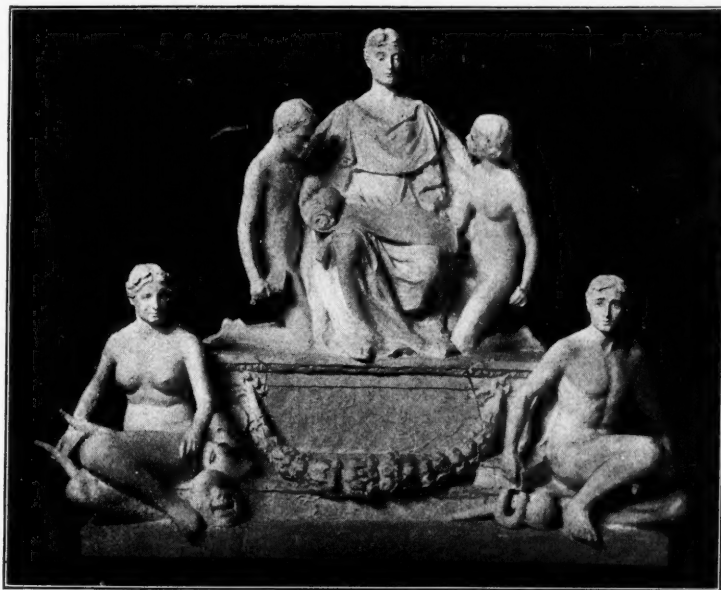
(Mr. Konti was the sculptor of the group of "West Indies" northeast of the Dewey Arch.)

the seven-headed hydra and is receiving the thanks of a grateful people. In the other fountain, Prometheus, typifying intellectual power, is shown in the act of giving to mankind the fire that for their sake he has stolen from heaven. He is also imparting to them wisdom and knowledge. He carries a torch typifying enlightenment, and points heavenward, whence it came. Hercules and Prometheus are selected for these groups as representing two types of the mythological benefactors and champions of mankind.

The sculpture in connection with the "Court of Fountains" contains among others the following subjects: The main fountain, "The Genius of Man," by far the largest and most imposing of all the fountains, composed of about seven-

teen figures and sea horses, and the two subordinate fountains, "Human Intellect" and "Human Emotions." These are by Mr. Paul W. Bartlett, the author of the statue of Lafayette just presented by the school children of the United States to the French nation.

Charles L. Lopez is at work on two groups for this court, in concord with the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building and the Machinery Building, which front on this court. The subjects are "The Arts" and "The Sciences." In the former, "Minerva," as patroness of the arts, occupies the main position of the group. Seated on a throne she holds in her left hand a staff. The right arm is resting on the sweeping curve of a classic chair. She is robed in Grecian draperies and her shield, on which is the head of Medusa, is beneath her sandaled feet. The emblems traditionally associated with the Goddess of Wisdom, the owl, serpent, laurel, and oak, are seen in the surroundings of the figure. "Sculpture" and "Painting" are represented in this group by one figure, that of a youth seated, his left hand holding a palette carelessly thrown across the lap of Athene. In his right hand he



"THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT," A GROUP FOR THE ESPLANADE FOUNTAIN,
BY HERBERT ADAMS.

(In the Society of American Artists, some ten years ago, Mr. Adams exhibited "A Portrait" (of his wife) in which breathed the spirit of the Renaissance, and the critical world acknowledged that an artist of highest caliber had been added to the list of American sculptors. Since then he has sustained his reputation by his "Two Angels," in the Judson Memorial Church, New York his "Professor Henry," in the Congressional Library; his "Solon," on the New York Appellate Court House. He has recently become interested in polychrome sculpture.)



"BUFFALOES RESTING," BY FREDERICK ROTH.

holds a small Victory, which he is studying. A young girl, representing "Lyric Poetry," holds in her right hand a lyre. The sciences are also portrayed by figures equally typical and representative. Other groups typical of "Agriculture" and "Manufacture" are by Mr. A. Phinister Proctor, while ranged along the sides of the main fountain will be placed single figures carefully selected from the studios of the American sculptors. Two subordinate groups in the head of the fountain, "The Birth of Venus" and "The Birth of Athene," are by Mr. Tonetti and by Mrs. Tonetti, *née* Mary Lawrence, who was the sculptress of the statue of Columbus in front of the Administration Building at the World's Fair at Chicago. Balustrades and decorative objects, vases of flowers and ornamental lamp posts, orange trees, and awning-covered seats will complete the furnishings of the "Court of Fountains," the jets of which will attain in many cases to a height of fifty feet.

In the sculpture designed for the Electric Tower there is a wide field for the expression of allegorical ideas. The tower as a whole represents the power of the elements. One phase of this power is the mysterious force of electricity, and happily this force can be taken as the predominating note of the composition. The topmost pinnacle of the tower will be occupied by a statue, by Herbert Adams, of the "Goddess of Light,"

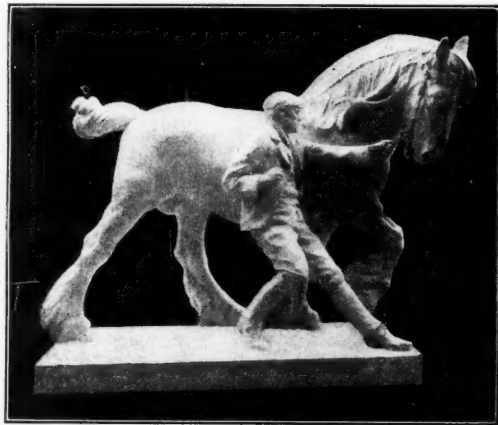
which, executed in hammered brass, will be a dazzling object, whether reflecting the rays of the sun by day or the artificial light produced at night by the current from the harnessed Niagara. Mr. Bitter himself is working on some of the most important sculpture for this group. In the arrangement of the sculpture for the tower he has skillfully typified the power of the elements, the extent and force of the waters which have contributed so much to the upbuilding of the commercial resources that have made Buffalo and the Niagara frontier so prosperous. Much of the sculpture of the tower is used in the ornamentation of its beautiful and imposing colonnade. The sculptures—"Pan-American"—upon

which Mr. Bitter is at work for the tower include a frieze, keys, and an escutcheon. Two pylons, "The Great Waters in the Days of the Indians," and "The Great Waters in the Days of the White Man," are by George Gray Barnard.

Philip Martiny is at work on four pylons representing the "Genius of Progress," with various attributes, shipping, railroads, etc. Other sculptures for the tower have the following subjects: "Four Rivers" (span-drels), by Adolph A. Weinman; "The Six Lakes" (seated figures),



LION, FOR THE PLAZA.



"HORSE-TRAINER," BY FREDERICK ROTH.

Erie, Huron, Michigan, St. Clair, Ontario, Superior, by Carl E. Tefft, Henry Baerer, Philip Martiny, Ralph Goddard, and Louis A. Gudebrod; and a "Torch Bearer," by Philip Martiny.

The sculpture for the Ethnology Building includes four quadrigæ, representing the white, black, red, and yellow races, by A. Phinister Proctor, and four tympana over the entrance, by H. A. MacNeil.

The sculpture for the Temple of Music is among the most pleasing of this remarkable col-



KARL BITTER, DIRECTOR OF SCULPTURE.

lection. The Temple of Music is at the corner of the "Esplanade" and the "Court of Fountains," and is of ornate architecture, both architecture and sculptural ornamentation carrying out in an exceptional degree the ideas connected with the building. One of the groups, all of which are the work of Isidore Konti, has for its subject "Religious Music," and represents St. Cecilia inspired by angels. In contrast to this is another group, "Lyric Music," illustrating the love-song inspired by Amor. Other groups illustrate gay music, dance music, and heroic music.

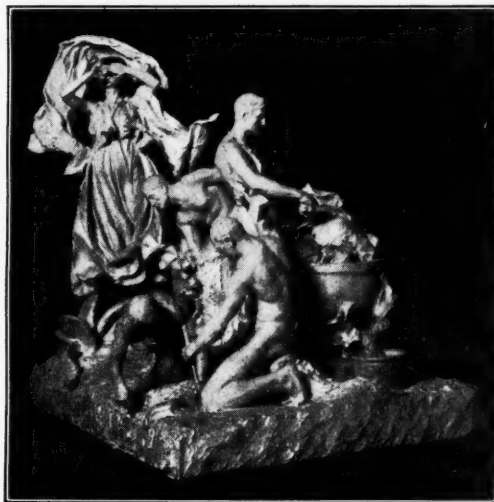
Mr. Macmonnies, Mr. French, and Mr. St. Gaudens are to be represented by numerous loan exhibits about the grounds. Many details are not given in this list, which at this date cannot be exhaustive.



"FIVE SENSES," BY CHARLES GRAFLY.

(This group of three is for the "Fountain of Man," and forms the pedestal of "Mysterious Man." Mr. Grafly studied in Philadelphia under Thomas Eakins, and later in Paris. A colossal work of his is the statue of Admiral David D. Porter, in Philadelphia.)

The work of producing this vast amount of sculpture is engaging the attention not only of some thirty-five famous sculptors, but of from fifty



"MINERAL WEALTH," FOR THE ESPLANADE FOUNTAIN, BY CHARLES H. NIEHAUS.

(Mr. Niehaus was born in Germany, but, long identified with American sculpture, designed the pediment of the New York Appellate Court House; statues of Farragut, Grant, Lincoln, and Sherman, in Muskegon; of Dr. Hahnemann; the Trinity Church Doors, in New York; "Gibbon" and "Moses," in the Congressional Library; and shows this year, at the Academy of Design, New York, a vivid portrait-bust of the veteran sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward.)

to one hundred workmen besides, who are busy every day, near Mr. Bitter's studio, in Hoboken, N. J., in building up the figures and making the groups in plaster after the model in clay has been furnished by the sculptor. Usually the clay model is some three feet in height, but



WILLIAM W. BOSWORTH.

(In special charge of the arrangement of the grounds for the decorative statuary.)

sometimes it is smaller. After it is cast in plaster it is covered with a system of fine pencil-points for aid in measuring in the making of the enlargement. A framework of wood and iron is used as the foundation for each statue, and wire netting is utilized in the making of wings and drapery. Between the model and the structure for the enlarged figure hangs a swinging machine by which the measurements are carefully made, so that the latter figure may have proportions exactly corresponding to those of the model. Plaster of Paris mixed with excelsior is the material which gives these beautiful figures the likeness of marble, and the expert workmen go over them with their tools when the enlargement is completed, giving finish to the plaster.

The picturesque home and studio of the Director of Sculpture, Mr. Bitter, overlooks the Hudson from a bluff at Weehawken Heights. Near the studio is the building where most of this work has been carried on, and from which the sculpture has been shipped direct to Buffalo. The proximity of railroad tracks makes it feasible to run freight cars close to the studio and lift the figures from the platforms on which they are built directly into the cars. These cars are run into the exposition grounds in Buffalo over temporary tracks, and when the gods, goddesses,

lions, and horses in plaster emerge from the cars they go into the great Machinery and Transportation Building for winter quarters, thence to be taken in the spring to their proper places in the spacious courts or magnificent buildings of the exposition. Some of the figures are so large that they have to be shipped in sections.

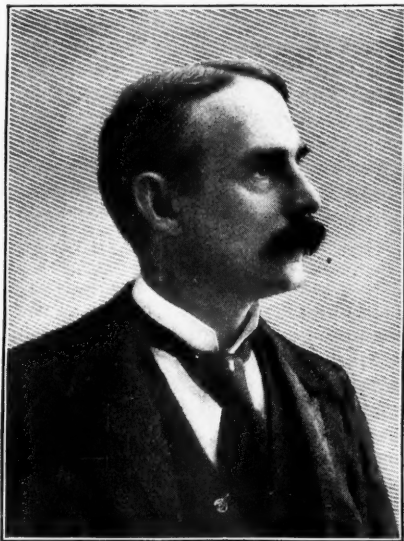
The selection of Mr. Bitter as Director of Sculpture has proved a fortunate choice. The selection was made by the National Sculpture Society, to which the choice was delegated by the exposition management. Mr. Bitter's work at the Chicago World's Fair for the Administration and Manufactures and Liberal Arts buildings won him world-wide fame. The Astor Memorial gates of Trinity Church, New York, are by him. He is the author of the group of "Peace" on the west end of the New York Appellate Court House, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, and the dramatic group "Combat" on the southwest end of the Dewey Arch; he also exhibited two groups of "Children for a Fountain" at the Paris Exposition last year. The sculptors designated by the National Sculpture Society to aid Mr. Bitter in the work of supervision were Messrs. Daniel C. French, J. Q. A. Ward, Herbert Adams, F. W. Ruckstuhl, and Charles Lamb. In conceiving and carrying out the plan adopted for the exposition sculpture, Mr. Bitter has shown a grasp of the possibilities afforded by the occasion which marks him as possessing a high order of artistic and creative genius.

In the case of exposition sculpture, a great deal depends in securing effectiveness on the arrangement adopted and the execution of various details. A lack of artistic sense and good judgment in this part of the work would spoil the productions of the sculptors' studies. Fortunately, this work has been under the supervision of men of such fine artistic taste and broad architectural training as Mr. John M. Carrere, chairman of the Board of Architects, and his immediate representative on the exposition grounds, Mr. William W. Bosworth. They have at all times had the hearty coöperation of the Director of Works, Mr. Newcomb Carlton, while the director-general of the exposition, the Hon. William I. Buchanan, has from the first bent his energies toward making the sculptural work a great feature of the exposition, thus realizing a high artistic ideal. As a result of all this, it is not too much to say that the creations of these sculptors of the New World for the adornment of the buildings and grounds of this first exposition of all the Americas will win the distinction of being the greatest achievements of the kind the age has seen.

TWO DECADES OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

BY AMOS R. WELLS.

(Managing editor of the *Christian Endeavor World*.)



REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

(President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and founder of the society.)

EARLY in this first year of the twentieth century the Christian Endeavor Society celebrates its twentieth anniversary. When the humble beginnings of this movement are considered, and the vastness to which it has so rapidly grown, it takes rank with the greatest wonders of the century just closed.

In size, from one society to sixty thousand, from forty members to nearly forty hundred thousand.

In extent, from the extreme corner of one country to all parts of the globe; from one race to all races; from one tongue to every important language in all this Babel.

In influence, from one denomination to forty denominations; from an unconsidered handful of children to an important factor in religious and secular affairs.

As to classes reached, at first the young people; later, the little ones; later, the older church-members. Soon, the sailors. Then, the

soldiers. Rapidly, the prisoners. Factory folk, surf-men, car-men, commercial travelers, college men, mothers, asylums, poorhouses, missions,—Christian Endeavor finds a way to all.

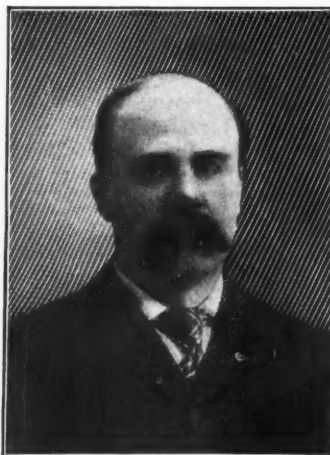
As to organization, the society was not incorporated till its fifth year; nor had it a newspaper organ, nor any officer who gave more than mere scraps of time to its work. Now every State and Territory has a vigorous, well-officered union; so have all cities, many towns, practically all counties; and this organization is complete, including a national organization in Canada, Great Britain, Mexico, India, Burmah, Ceylon, South Africa, Madagascar, New Zealand, Australia, China, Japan, Germany.

In the way of literature, Dr. Clark's one article in the *Congregationalist* that set the ball to rolling has a remarkable progeny,—scores of books, that have been read by hundreds of thousands; several flourishing publication agencies; Christian Endeavor journals, not only in the Japanese tongue, the Hindu, the Burmese, German, French, Spanish, Mexican, but national organs in all English-speaking lands, and scores

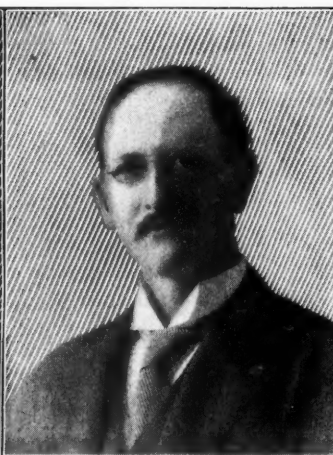


MRS. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

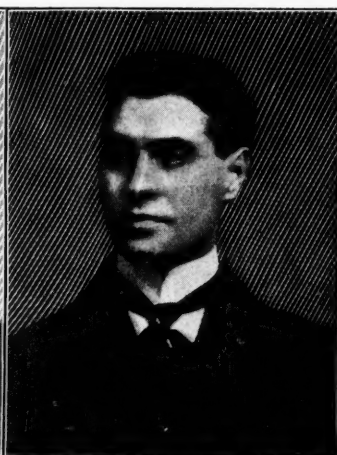
(Contributing editor of the *Christian Endeavor World*.)



MR. WILLIAM SHAW.
(Treasurer of the World's Christian
Endeavor Union.)



MR. AMOS R. WELLS.
(Managing editor of the *Christian
Endeavor World*.)



MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER.
(Secretary of the World's Christian
Endeavor Union.)

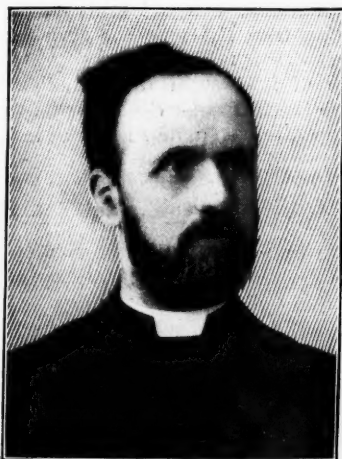
of State and city organs as well, not to speak of the influence of Christian Endeavor upon books and periodicals not distinctly belonging to the movement.

In the matter of conventions, Christian Endeavor has grown from the earnest little company that partly filled one small church, at the first anniversary, to the vastest religious assemblies the world has ever seen. Nothing short of circus tents will hold the throngs. More than fifty thousand came to the Boston convention in 1895. Fifteen thousand crossed the continent to San Francisco and met fifteen thousand more from the Pacific Slope. The last convention, held in London, brought together about forty thousand persons.

This London convention, being the latest, affords the surest test of the society's status. Among the speakers were the Bishop of London, Dr. Joseph Parker, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Sir George Williams, Dr. Lorimer, Canon Barker, Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, Professor Moule, of Cambridge; the Rev. W. L. Watkinson, the Rev. Hugh Price-Hughes, Lady Henry Somerset, Canon Richardson, Dr. Tomkins, Bishop Arnett, Dr. John Clifford, Prof. W. W. White, Dr. Theodore Monod, Lord Kinnaird, the Marquis of Northampton, Dr. J. Monro Gibson, Dr. R. F. Horton, Bishop Walters, Dr. F. N. Peloubet, the Rev. John McNeill, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, and many others equally famous. No one that is at all familiar with the affairs of the churches can read this list without perceiving that a society capable of presenting such a galaxy of speakers at a single convention must be very high in the confidence of all denominations.

The holding of such a convention in England is a demonstration also of the international aspects of Christian Endeavor. Spain, the late foe of the United States, was represented upon the platform by a prominent Spanish Endeavorer, who stood before the applauding audience of ten thousand arm-in-arm with an American Endeavorer. After the London convention, the Spanish Endeavorers held a national gathering at Saragossa, at which President Clark and other American visitors were the honored guests. France and Germany were also ably represented at London, and national conventions of Endeavorers followed at Paris and Wernigerode. There were at London, Endeavorers from Japan, Switzerland, Australia, Mexico, South Africa, India, and from all over Europe. President Clark reached the London convention fresh from a remarkable tour among the Christian Endeavor societies of the Orient, finding the movement strong in Japan, and, beginning in Formosa, planting it in Korea, and enjoying unparalleled conventions in China. At Foochow no fewer than one thousand native Endeavorers came together, and the meetings were full of power and promise. This was just before the Boxer outbreak, and Dr. and Mrs. Clark left Peking, most fortunately, in season to escape the siege.

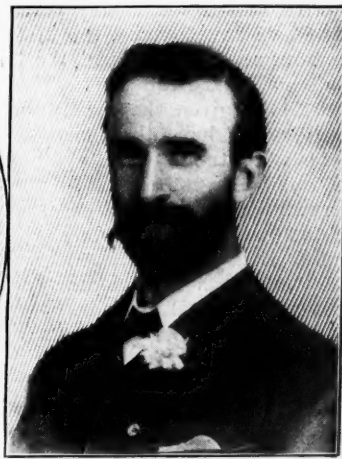
Relations such as these are becoming more numerous and marked every year; and who will deny that they are full of hope for the world? Christian Endeavorers were enthusiastic in their support of the Peace Congress at The Hague, and in their advocacy of the treaties that sprang from it. Their knowledge of the brothers and sisters all over the world, bound to them by ties



REV. J. D. LAMONT, OF DUBLIN.
(President of the British Christian
Endeavor Union.)



MR. JUJI ISHU.
(A prominent Japanese Endeavorer.)



REV. W. J. L. CROSS.
(A prominent Australian Endeavorer.)

of a common work and mutual interests, is exerting a growing influence toward the abolition of war, the lessening of national prejudices and animosities, and the promotion of that "peace among men" which should be a sovereign aim of Christendom.

Even more important than this, however, is the work the Endeavor Society is doing to draw closer together the different bodies of Christians. The two decades since the rise of the society have seen a marked increase of brotherliness,

and much of it is due to Christian Endeavor. In spite of the segregation of Methodist young people, and the changing of thousands of Methodist Christian Endeavor societies into Epworth Leagues,—a step which I cannot help thinking harmful to Christ's Church universal, as certainly as I consider it harmful to the Methodist Church,—in spite of this, Christian Endeavor has attained the same position as the Sunday-school as a bond of church union. In America, where the idea of the federation of the churches

has not yet taken deep root, and even in England, the Christian Endeavor local union is in thousands of communities the only organization that brings together Christians of all denominations for fellowship in work and worship. Through these common activities, and through the intercourse of the great conventions, the young people of all our churches are learning more of one another than any previous generation has known; and they have learned to recognize, beneath the external differences, the central and vital likenesses.

This is the spirit of the future, and its triumph is assured. In the United States, there are more Pres-



MEMBERS OF A SPANISH JUNIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

byterian societies than any other denomination can show; in Australia, the Methodists lead in the movement; in England, the Baptists and the Congregationalists are a "tie." The Disciples of Christ have given the society their enthusiastic sanction; so have the Friends, the Methodist Protestants, the Moravians, the Cumberland Presbyterians, and many other bodies. The movement is growing in the Episcopal churches. Many hundreds of societies exist among the Lutherans, Free Baptists, United Brethren, and United Presbyterians. Some of these denominations, notably the Baptist and Lutheran, have established their own young people's organization, to which they admit the Christian Endeavor societies of their churches without change of name or constitution,—an arrangement which the Epworth League has not yet been willing to make, and quite in the interest of interdenominational fellowship.

Those who believe that mutual regard and brotherly helpfulness among the churches are inconsistent with thorough denominational loyalty should study the Christian Endeavor societies. These blessed young Christians have discovered a most surprising number of ways in which to help their own churches. The floral adornment of pulpit and church is now universally left to them. After the service, they carry the flowers, with tender messages, to the sick. They often form a body of organized substitute teachers for the Sunday-school. They often have a system of regular participation in the church prayer-meeting, on which their pledge binds them to attend. They form classes for the study of denominational history and doctrines; they conduct outdoor services of song before the evening service of the church, in order to attract strangers; they carry church invitations to the hotel guests; they direct and mail the church paper; they canvass for denominational periodicals;

they get up sociables for the old folks of the congregation; they take notes on the sermons, and review them in their meetings.

A great wave of interest in denominational missions is due to the Endeavor Society. These young people have discovered new kinds of mis-



1. Rev. Mr. Paul, Berlin, president of the National Union.
2. Rev. Mr. Blecher, Bielefeld, secretary of the National Union.
3. Rev. Mr. Brookes, Stuttgart, editor of *Die Jugend-Hilfe*.

4. Rev. Mr. Girkon, Mulheim.
5. Rev. Mr. Winter, Cassel.
6. Rev. Mr. Hahn, Berlin.

OFFICERS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION IN GERMANY.

sionary meetings. They make the study fascinating, with maps, curios, discussions, letters from abroad, "question-boxes," and all sorts of bright plans. More than once I have heard of Christian Endeavor missionary meetings so good that they have had to be repeated before the entire church. In a number of denominations, elaborate courses of missionary study have been prepared for the Endeavorers, with sets of books written for their special use. Alongside this studying, there has risen a magnificent zeal for generous giving.

The old idea of a tenth of the income, to form a minimum of gifts to religious work, has been revived, and is incorporated in "The Tenth Legion," which already has eighteen thousand enrolled, pledged members. Another enrollment is that of "The Macedonian Phalanx," which is made up of individuals and societies that are supporting individual missionaries, in whole or in part, and thus are brought into close touch with the actual work of missions. Of course, all of these efforts are strictly controlled by the denominational mission boards. Best of all, the Christian Endeavorers have heard the Macedonian call themselves, and by the score and hundred they have set out upon Pauline errands. I do not believe there is a single mission field in all the world that does not contain some worker whose consecration to the cause is due to Christian Endeavor.

I wish I had unlimited space in which to tell the many activities of Christian Endeavor societies along other lines also. Hundreds of temperance campaigns owe their strength to these Endeavorers. Not a few important victories for no-license have been won solely by their zealous exertions. Upon all lines of work for better citizenship, they have set out hopefully. They begin, usually, by civic studies, under wise teachers. I know towns in which they have enforced the Sabbath laws, driven from the walls obscene theater posters, put an end to gambling, and thrust vile men out of office and put good men in their places. The society is nowhere committed to partisan politics, but everywhere it is a definite power for civic righteousness.

In the work for the betterment of the cities, the Endeavorers are heartily interested. Sometimes by thousands they organize and conduct important city missions. Often they co-operate systematically with the missions already organized, the societies taking each a night on which to send singers and workers. It has become a common practice for groups of Endeavorers to visit hospitals and asylums and sing for the inmates. Of recent years, an important Christian Endeavor work for prisoners has sprung up. Large and flourishing societies, usually more than one, exist now in a number of State penitentiaries—notably those of Wisconsin, New York, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.

The Endeavorers outside prison-walls work in conjunction with the chaplains and under the direction of the wardens, and everywhere the prison authorities themselves are enthusiastic over the results.

Somewhat akin to this is the Christian Endeavor work for sailors. The "floating" societies, as they are called, have taken strong hold, especially on warships. There was one on Dewey's flagship, the *Olympia*. There was one on the *Oregon* as she made her memorable journey around South America. Endeavorers fought under Schley and Sampson at the battle of Santiago. On the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast there are several centers of work for seamen, where the Endeavorers board the vessels, make friends, hold meetings, organize societies, and throw open their churches and their homes for the benefit of these storm-tossed brothers. Inspiring correspondence follows, and the sailors show themselves remarkably sincere and stanch Christians. Even on the other side of the Pacific, at Nagasaki, Japan, a Christian Endeavor Seamen's Home has for some years been in successful operation, and is supremely useful in that city of temptation.

I must not forget, either, that Christian Endeavor has proved itself especially well adapted to the army. During the Spanish-American War, societies were formed among the men at all the great camps,—on the Atlantic, in the South, at Chattanooga, in San Francisco, on the transports. Christian Endeavor was one of the first American institutions to establish itself in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. In the South African War, Christian Endeavor was "in evi-



SOME ARMENIAN JUNIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS OF ADABABAZAR, TURKEY.



A GROUP OF JAPANESE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

dence," both on sea and on land, and in both of the contending armies. A most useful society was formed among the Boer prisoners on the island of St. Helena. When this society was holding consecration service one evening, in the midst of the singing the earnest young leader stepped backward and thoughtlessly stood outside the wire which served as a "dead line." The sentry on guard called to him, but he did not hear because of the singing, and was instantly shot dead. Does any man wonder that Christian Endeavorers the world over are opposed to war, and that thousands of names of Christian Endeavor voters in America, with subsidiary lists from not a few lands besides, were joined to a Christian Endeavor prayer for international arbitration that was presented in Congress by Senator Hoar?

In the Williston Church, of Portland, Maine, there is a little Sunday-school class-room. Upon its plain walls there is a picture of Dr. Francis E. Clark, who was pastor of this church when he founded the Christian Endeavor Society, twenty years ago, on the evening of February 2, 1881. The first meeting was held in that room. Near Dr. Clark's portrait hangs a beautifully wrought banner sent from Australia, to

be placed there in token that the Christian Endeavor movement has reached the antipodes and has girdled the globe with power. There is nothing about the church, save these two tokens, to indicate the birthplace of Christian Endeavor.

On the twentieth anniversary, therefore, Portland is to welcome a large and distinguished gathering, assembled in honor of the city's most glorious offspring. A commemorative tablet, appropriately inscribed, will then be dedicated. For this tribute, money has been contributed by Christian Endeavorers of all the important nations under heaven. The leaders of the movement, from all parts of the Union and from Canada, with representatives from other lands, will be there. They will praise God for the success of the past, and pray for a blessing on the future. Cheerily and earnestly they will consult together, not closing their eyes to difficulties or ignoring hard problems, but, sure that God is with this young people's society, they will review their forces, strengthen their zeal, debate new methods and wider plans, and enter with hopefulness a century which will be, more than any of its predecessors, a century of Christian endeavor.



France.



Greece.



Turkey.



Armenia.



Japan.



China.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR BADGES USED IN VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

BY LYMAN P. POWELL.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY has always lent distinction to the month of February. The observance lately of a Lincoln Birthday has given February the first place in every patriot's calendar. No university, no public school, no club, allows the 12th or 22d of February to pass unnoticed. The dailies and the weeklies from Boston to the Golden Gate all have somewhat to say about the men. In many a magazine, character studies receive the place and space the subjects merit. Washingtoniana and Lincolniana are exploited afresh every year, to satisfy the public eagerness for a new story of the two beloved Americans. But none appear to have thought seriously of making a comparative study of the only two characters in our history whom critics of all schools are wont to pair together. The omission is the stranger in the presence of the obvious circumstance that Washington and Lincoln lend themselves readily to comparison and conspicuously to contrast.

Look back at them through the past, and they always seem, as well they may, the tallest, strongest oaks that ever grew on Western soil. How like they were! Steadfast and serene, patriotic and unpartisan, democratic and not demagogic, national and never sectional, independent and in no respect colonial. American through and through they were. Self-reliance never failed them in the hour of trial. When civilization bade them carry a message to Garcia they never hesitated,—they carried it. The odds were all against Washington those bleak and bloody days when, with consummate self-certainty, he crushed the Conway cabal. The odds seemed against Lincoln, too,—most advised and worst advised of all our presidents, because all men thought him at the first a mere provincial in need of counsel,—when he rejected, in 1861, without offense, but not without decision, Seward's audacious offer to become the power behind the throne which he completely filled.

They were masters of themselves. Calm and self-poised, they could possess their souls in patience. When Grant, looking at the Stuart portrait of the first American and quoting John Adams, remarked, "That old woodenhead made his fortune by keeping his mouth shut," perhaps even he did not quite appreciate the price that must be

paid for silence. Washington's temper, as Titanic as his person, was a sensitive point with his wife. Breakfasting one morning with the President and Mrs. Washington, General Lee remarked: "I saw your portrait the other day, but Stuart says you have a tremendous temper."

"Upon my word," said Mrs. Washington, coloring, "Mr. Stuart takes a great deal upon himself to make such a remark."

"But stay, my dear lady," said General Lee; "he added that the President has it under wonderful control."

With something like a smile, the President replied: "He is right."

Men marveled at the perfect self-control of Lincoln in the darkest days of the Civil War. Only Stanton, Dana, and another friend or two saw him break down now and then. Dr. Heman Dyer reports that in a moment of confidence Stanton once remarked to him: "Many a time did Mr. Lincoln come in after midnight in an agony of anxiety occasioned by dispatches he had received. He would throw himself at full length on the sofa and cry out: 'Stanton, these things will kill me! I shall go mad! I can't stand it!'"

At times, both Washington and Lincoln could talk much; but never, like your Cromwells or Napoleons, of themselves. Silent they habitually were, but not to mislead. They believed the truth was not always to be spoken; but they also believed that when there was imperative need to speak, nothing but the truth should be spoken. They were ill at the deceptive numbers of a Talleyrand. They had their heartaches and heartbreaks; but no sorrow ever made them sour, no grief ever made them bitter. They were never less than tender and sympathetic. Washington's grief at the death of a stepchild is unutterably touching, and Lincoln's tender words to Speed are exquisite beyond compare: "Speed, die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow."

How modest they were! Nothing so embarrassed Washington as praise. When the Continental Congress was about to choose a general for the Revolution and the discussion was converging toward the only man to be considered

for such responsibility, John Adams, who was speaking, relates that "Mr. Washington, who happened to sit near the door, as soon as he heard me allude to him, from his usual modesty, darted into the library room." The debates with Douglas had already made Lincoln a national character when he earnestly requested an Illinois journal to mention him no more for President: "I must in candor say that I do not think myself fit for the Presidency."

Simple as was their religious faith, it was very real. We must give up, of course, the dear tradition that Washington was heard or overheard praying in the Valley Forge thicket,—there is no warrant for it. But nothing can take away the certainty that he was a religious man, large and liberal and loving. He believed devoutly in God; and, brought up an Anglican churchman, he was to the last a worshiper in the Episcopal Church, whose stately liturgy never failed to uplift and satisfy. Though Lincoln had no church connection, and possibly no articulate theology, his faith, like Washington's, was profound. God, eternity, prayer, were words of weight with him and never lightly used. When, just after Gettysburg, the wounded General Sickles asked him why he had been so sure of victory, Lincoln answered, with all the simplicity of a naïve child: "I will tell you if you never tell anybody. Before the battle, I went into my little room and got down on my knees and prayed to God as I had never prayed before. I told Him that this was His country and that this was His war, that we could not stand any more Chancellorsvilles or Fredericksburgs, and that if He would stand by me I would stand by Him; and He did, and I will. From that hour I had no fear about Gettysburg."

Real and striking as is the likeness between Washington and Lincoln, the contrast, too, is vital and vivid. As types in history, they seem in the large to be unlike. Gazing from a distance at these two tall, strong giants of the Western forest, the leafage of the one is first to catch the sight, the rootage of the other is of more significance. Henry Cabot Lodge and Woodrow Wilson to the contrary notwithstanding, the leaves of the one seem to reflect the autumnal tints of Europe. The roots of the other make deep down into new-world soil. For the shaping of the one, nature had to employ her largest old-world mold. For the other—

"Her old-world molds aside she threw,
And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new."

The one was of such dignity as to enkindle reverence, of such stateliness as to inspire awe in

any heart. The other was so lank and so ungainly as to call out from Mr. Stanton—no joke-maker—the appellation, not intended wholly for a sobriquet, "The original gorilla." To imagine Washington as ungainly is about as difficult as to conjure up a graceful Lincoln from the days when two long, lean legs in shrunken buckskin breeches that lacked a few inches in bare ankle of reaching the stockings dangled in mid-air through the ceiling of an Illinois court-room to the election night of 1864, when the "original gorilla" sat with feet propped high on the White House mantel and shocked the fastidious Stanton by reading and enjoying the broad humor of Petroleum V. Nasby.

Of reverence, Washington received all that any man could wish. Lincoln had a little less; but to compensate, there was such love as never came even to him who was in his day first in the hearts of his countrymen. Back of the rude but never pointless jokes Lincoln loved even in his saddest hour to tell, the people saw a great soul all a-quiver with sympathy for the wounded on a hundred battlefields, and for the countless Rachels mourning for the almost more than countless children laid low on either side of Mason and Dixon's line. Their affection for him was not reasoned out, nor was it hemmed in by party lines. It was larger than party and greater than reason;—it was instinctive. There was no cant at home or in the field when the country called the President "Father Abraham;" for he was a father to the faithful, and unfaithful, too. Women hurried with their sorrows to "Father Abraham," men with their grievances. The mother prayed for a reprieve or pardon for her sleepy boy whose eyes would not stay open in the sentry-box, and the worn and weary soldier wanted his furlough. Lincoln denied himself to none; and while Stanton grumbled and demurred, he refused to few their wish. Thus, before the war had closed, the President's concerns, his hopes and his aims, his failure and success, were family affairs all over the broad land, and he himself became in a real sense a member of each family, bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh.

Nature and environment did everything for Washington, born of pedigree more than respectable, and brought up in the household of a well-bred English nobleman. For Lincoln, come of poor white trash, born as lowly as the Christ-child in a hovel, the extreme poverty and sordid destitution of his childhood lighted only by the unfailing smile of a kindly stepmother, nature and environment seemed to do nothing. Washington had the powerful lever of position with which to raise himself to consequence; Lincoln

had his boot-straps and the will to try them. In the face of neither, as you see it pictured, is there any sign of happiness; but while only gravity marks the face of one, the other is unutterably sorrowful. As you look at any of the later Lincoln pictures, you feel sure the cup of sorrow never passed him by till he had drained it even of its bitter dregs. • Early hardships and chronic indigestion handicapped him. Some have hinted that after that November day in 1842 when he married Mary Todd he lost the chance of joy. To speak of that would be, perhaps, indelicate. I dare say only this,—that years before, Lincoln laid his heart in the grave with Ann Rutledge; and, in spite of all the charms of Mary Todd, it never had a resurrection day. Gloomy enough by nature, the baptism of that early sorrow deepened the darkness of his later days. Some comfort he found at last among his children; but as you look back upon those anxious White House days, you are likely to see in them a Laocöon in agony, yet always submitting in pathetic patience to his tragic destiny.

In the mature Washington, who at fourteen wrote wretched doggerel in which *dart* was made at any cost to rhyme with *heart*, there is seldom any mark of tender sentiment. Lincoln never outgrew the delicate sentiment of youth. He was not by any means a boy when he tarried the long night through by the grave of his first love and, heart-stricken, cried aloud: "I cannot bear to have the rain fall upon her." He was no longer young when he recited sadly to a friend who visited him in Washington the touching lines of Dr. Holmes:—

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom;
And the name he loved to hear
Has been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

Washington was not entirely lacking in finesse. As early as 1776, he writes: "I have found it of importance and highly expedient to yield to many points in fact without seeming to have done it." Occasionally he played the politician. Now and then he did things for effect. On one occasion he offered Patrick Henry a position, knowing in advance that it would be refused. When the well-known revolutionist of France, Volney, asked him for a general letter of introduction to the American people, he dodged the dangerous issue raised by the request and sent back this reply:—

C. Volney
needs no recommendation from
Geo. Washington.

But one rarely thinks of Washington as tactful.

He was too masterful to make much use of tact. Lincoln was at times all tact. Men are still alive whom Lincoln managed for state reasons, while they never knew that they were being managed. Was the cabinet inharmonious? Lincoln could hold it together. Was the party discordant? Lincoln could either allay the discord or extract its sting. Through it all, he never put on a superior air; never lost his childlike sweetness of temper; never said a foolish thing or did a rash one; seldom or never proposed or gave assent to any plan that cannot stand the glare of history.

Among his intimates, Washington could talk earnestly, impressively, freely, now and then humorously, but he could not talk like Lincoln. "Old Abe" was original, fascinating, irresistible.

A soft Kentucky strain was in his voice,
And the Ohio's deeper boom was there,
With some wild accents of old Wabash days,
And winds of Illinois.

There was in Lincoln's conversation a strange mixture of mirth and melancholy that kept the listener ever oscillating uncertainly between side-splitting laughter and soul-drenching tears. One who saw Senator Depew with his matchless stories hold the latest Republican national convention in the hollow of his hand at the close of a long session, when delegates were eager to go home, can imagine Lincoln's power over men; but Senator Depew, with all his charm of manner, cannot take the place of Lincoln. For making the homeliest story point a moral or clinch an argument, we may, possibly, never again look upon the like of Lincoln. Take a random story, more pertinent, perhaps, because it came fresh from the lips of an old-time friend and antedates the Civil War by several years. Asked to speak on the tariff question, Lincoln answered, quietly:

I confess I have no very decided views on the question. A revenue we must have. In order to keep house, we must have breakfast, dinner, and supper; and this tariff business seems to me to be necessary to bring them. But yet there is something obscure about it. It reminds me of a fellow who came into a grocery store at Salem, where I once lived, and called for a picayune's worth of crackers. The clerk laid them out on the counter. After sitting a while, he said to the clerk: "I don't want these crackers; take them, and give me a glass of cider." The clerk put the crackers back into the box and handed the fellow the cider. After drinking, the fellow started for the door. "Here, Bill," called out the clerk, "pay me for your cider." "Why," said Bill, "I gave you the crackers for it." "Well, then, pay me for the crackers." "But I hain't had any," responded Bill. "That's so," said the clerk. "Well, clear out. It seems to me that I have lost a picayune somehow, but I can't make it out exactly." So, said Lincoln, it is with the tariff; somebody gets the picayune, but I don't exactly understand how.

(In public speaking, Washington was subject to disheartening attacks of stage-fright, which he never overcame. When in 1758, in the Virginia House of Burgesses, he arose to express his appreciation of a compliment the House had paid him, he was so disconcerted that he could not articulate distinctly. He blushed and faltered and stuck, until the Speaker came to his relief. More than thirty years later, he was called upon to make the most important speech of his whole life. All New York gathered to see him take the oath of office as the first President of the United States. Then if ever he would have risen to the occasion; but the stage-fright came once more. Senator Maclay noted in his diary that "This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket." In the Virginia Legislature, in Congress, and in the Convention of 1787, Washington spoke only when there was extreme necessity. Of Washington and Franklin, Thomas Jefferson once remarked: "I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves.")

Though Washington was no orator, Lincoln was. Eloquence was in his blood. He was up betimes in boyhood cultivating his extraordinary genius for public utterance, and while he was still in his teens he won success at corner groceries. Almost from the first, his speeches were models of simplicity and purity. They never lacked concision or precision. The shaft of thought was feathered by consummate art, and sent forth by tremendous moral force. He never took a mean advantage in debate; he was always fair. He never appealed to the passions of his audience. He always took Reason for his jury, and Conscience for his judge. Men sometimes said his speeches wanted feeling. There is surely feeling in these words of 1858: "Sometimes, in the excitement of speaking, I seem to see the end of slavery. I feel that the time is soon coming when the sun shall shine, the rain fall, on no man who shall go forth to unrequited toil. How this will come, when this will come, by whom it will come, I cannot tell; but that time will surely come." There was always feeling in his words, for feeling is conviction. There was something else—uncompromising fearlessness. When all America was winking at slavery and pretending to see no irrepressible conflict near at hand, Lincoln, against the protest of friends who had ambitions for him, spoke these words, which are significant, perhaps unique, in American oratory for their fearlessness as well as their precision. "A house

divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will be all one thing or all the other."

And then there was besides, as Richard Watson Gilder has discovered, a quaint, agreeable cadence, almost rhyme, lurking half concealed in some of Lincoln's finest phrases. Listen to the second Inaugural: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away."

Unlike in certain qualities, our two supreme Americans were not unlike in their supreme achievements. There was no structural difference in the work they did; it was all of a piece. By the scale of a hemisphere they shaped their designs; but their work was larger than a hemisphere. Look upon it now as it lies spread out before you in the white light of world-wide criticism; it is of as noble dimensions as civilization itself. It matches the achievements of Alexander and Cæsar, Charlemagne and Alfred, Simon de Montfort and Cromwell. Nay, it is greater by as much as America, in prospect certainly, is greater than Greece or Rome, France or England. Europe herself admits the fact. The Iron Duke, speaking for the Old World, says: "I esteem Washington as perhaps the noblest character of modern times—possibly of all time." And an Italian scholar, spokesman for a world old before England was born, offers the stirring panegyric: "Lincoln stood higher, in my estimation and love than all the Alexanders and Cæsars who have reddened the pages of history with their brilliant exploits."

The Old World is wont to make room grudgingly in her crowded Valhalla for New-World heroes of a century. Why does she welcome Washington and Lincoln with a cordiality as unusual as it is unexpected? Thereby hangs a tale, hinted at by many a writer of this generation past. The one object for which men in every age and every clime have toiled and bled and died is peace,—not of idleness, but of activity; not the peace of the time-server who gives what he must and gets all he can, but the peace of the strenuous man who asks for a free hand and a long day in which to give all he can for what he gets. As John Fiske hints, as Herbert Spencer tells us plainly, and as John Coleman Adams, writing some years ago in *The Century Magazine*, illustrates elaborately, civilization takes little time to register anything but man's struggles and man's battles for a man's chance to exercise all his powers of soul and mind and body in peace and safety. Activity against idleness, in order that peace

may not be shocked by anarchy,—this has been the powerful purpose of progress from the Stone Age to the Paris Exposition. Come to think of it, this and this alone gives significance to Alexander's fight near the Arbela. Cæsar is charged with hideous barbarity because he slew a million men and sold another million into slavery, but the cruel conquest of Gaul cleared the way for the civilization which at last brings peace.

At this moment in the drama, almost always tragic, of civilization, George Washington steps forth on the stage of history to his mission to establish peace in the New World by fighting for it. With the intuition of a world-hero, he apprehended the strange circumstances of the hour; he dipped into the future, he related the present to the future—the actual to the possible. In the midst of disunited colonies, a country in anarchy, an inefficient Congress, a disorganized and rebellious army, Washington singled out the central idea, and held it firmly, despite the Babel of discordant policies and treasonable conspiracies that would have swept him from the scene. He heard God say:

I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more.

For a quarter of a century he moved before his struggling countrymen, their pillar of cloud by day, of fire by night. This was first and last his forward cry: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God." Through all the perils of the Revolution, through all the dangers of the critical period which succeeded, he led his murmuring people on to a union, in 1787, of thirteen independent sovereign States.

Against the nation's peace a combination by and by was formed. A mistaken section honestly believed that they could make two nations where Washington had established one, and still maintain the universal peace. In all the years that followed 1787 the South had stood still. She had closed her eyes to the signs of the times. She had failed to discern the national drift. From the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 to the Charleston Convention of 1860, the South was ever insisting upon what in all sincerity she considered the original interpretation of the Constitution, while the North was growing, stretching westward—making history, not arguing about it. Introspective, and from much brooding grown, perhaps, a trifle morbid, how could the South read aright the history of civilization? With eyes blurred by the grievance she thought the North had inflicted, how could she see that to secede was to recede?

The South had long unwittingly been tampering with the clock of progress; she had all but

stopped it, when the second supreme American came out of the West to say, Hands off!—to assure the world that peace could be preserved, and would at any cost. Politicians thought him an accident; he was, of course, a providence. Well-groomed and well-fed aristocrats sneered at the loose-jointed unknown from the Illinois prairies. Pharisees loitered in the temple of state, gossiped as of old about the new Messiah, and superciliously inquired, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?"—and the question was echoed and re-echoed by the smart set in many a Northern drawing-room. Southern trade held the whip over Congress and the Supreme Court alike. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana were hurrying after South Carolina to fling themselves over the precipice, and Texas stood shivering on the brink. Many of the departments of government were in the hands of Southern sympathizers. The treasury was empty, public credit low. The arsenals had been ravaged. The army was but a little guard, distributed at distant posts; the navy was small and scattered. Northerners doubted Lincoln's ability; Southerners ridiculed his un-Virginian manners. Timid tongues were clamoring for peace at any price. The friends who loved him best were conspicuously uneasy, under the anxiety lest he should prove unequal to the task they had assigned him. Congress embarrassed him. His party deserted him. The cabinet gave him scant respect. Politicians schemed openly for his downfall. Everybody but Lincoln missed the real issue; and while all America was in a panic, the North crying, "Lo, here," and the South, "Lo, there," he took his place in the Pantheon of world-heroes by singling out of the confusion of the time the central idea, by quickly seizing it and firmly holding it until his grip relaxed in death. "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery," was his decisive answer to the impatient Greeley. And in saving the Union he saved for his country and the world at large the peace which Washington had established in the Western Hemisphere.

Our two supreme Americans were always a-making,—the one through a whole generation of public service; the other, it seemed to many who had followed his career with watchful eyes, by a terrible war, in just four years, from a local politician into the full maturity of the foremost statesman of his age. Devotion to duty and awful responsibility solemnized the face of the one; the other remained to the last genial and humorous, but the laugh grew less frequent and less boisterous; the sorrowful eyes looked out more sorrowfully from their cavernous depths;

the abstracted air deepened, as care and suffering did their fell work. And yet, as we look upon the Stuart portrait of Washington, painted four years before he counted the last feeble flickerings of his pulse, and upon the life-mask Clark Mills made of Lincoln two months before the fatal bullet sped too surely to its mark, we see

brooding over the gravity and self-sufficing strength of the one, and over the sadness and undaunted self-reliance of the other, that peace which the one established and the other saved for America and the world; and it was not the peace of death, but the peace which passeth understanding.

THE POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF A LINCOLN PHRASE.

BY GEORGE F. PARKER (LATE CONSUL AT BIRMINGHAM).

ALTHOUGH much has been written about President Lincoln's Gettysburg address, it may not be amiss, even at this late day, to cite an early authority for the phrase, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." It is found on page 53 of a book bearing the title:—"Some Information Respecting America, collected by Thomas Cooper, late of Manchester. London: 1794." Most of its contents were reproduced in Volume III. of "An Historical, Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical View of the American United States and of the European Settlements in America and the West Indies," a bulky but once popular compilation, in four volumes, by W. Winterbotham, published in London in 1795 and sold in the United States.

The extract referred to, entirely aside from its use of this phrase, is not devoid of interest as a description of political and social conditions. It runs as follows:

There is little fault to find with the government of America, either in principle or in practice: we have very few taxes to pay, and those of acknowledged necessity, and moderate in amount: we have no animosities about religion: it is a subject about which no questions are asked: we have few respecting political men or political measures: the present irritation in men's minds in Great Britain, and the discordant state of society on political accounts, is not known there. The government is the government of the people and for the people.

In Cooper's original book, the words "of" and "for" are printed in italics; in the pirated edition, they are in small capitals.

The author, Thomas Cooper, had an interesting and varied career, and deserves to be recalled as one of our many long-forgotten worthies. Born in London, in 1759, he was educated at Oxford, and studied natural science, medicine, and law, traveling on circuit for many years in the practice of the latter profession. When the French Revolution was in progress, Cooper, being an active sympathizer with it, was sent to France with James Watt as a delegate from the demo-

cratic clubs of England. He was Girondist in sentiment, and because of this, was criticised with great severity by Edmund Burke in the House of Commons. He put his chemical studies to use as a calico bleacher in Manchester; failing in this business, he followed his friend, Dr. Priestley, to America, settling, in 1795, as a lawyer in Northumberland County, Pa. He attacked President Adams with great virulence, and so became one of the few victims of the sedition law, as he was tried by the notorious Judge Chase, convicted, fined \$400, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

After Jefferson and the Republicans attained power, Cooper became a judge in Pennsylvania, but was soon removed from office for "arbitrary conduct,"—a charge which seems to have been the outcome of a naturally overbearing temper. From 1811 to 1814, he was professor of chemistry in Dickinson College, at Carlisle; from 1816 to 1820, he held the same relation to the University of Pennsylvania; and from 1820 to 1834, he was president of the College of South Carolina, attaining distinction as an extreme advocate of the States' Rights doctrine during the nullification period. He died in Columbia, S. C., in 1841.

Remarkable for the extent of his knowledge, he was a materialist in philosophy and a free-thinker in religion. A voluminous writer on law, science, medicine, and political economy, it is not at all unlikely that his works—current during the first generation of this century—may have come to the notice of Lincoln as a young man; nor would it be surprising for him to give new currency, in almost its exact form, to a sentiment written seventy years before. If this supposition be correct, time will have brought in one of his revenges by preserving—through the utterance and massive influence of another—a single idea out of many put forth by a man who, beginning his long life as a revolutionist in England, ended it, in a distant clime, as the extreme advocate of States' Rights.

THE FRYE SHIPPING BILL.

[The discussion of the Ship Subsidy bill attracted wide attention last month. Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, who contributed to this magazine for March an extended article in advocacy of the plan for upbuilding an American merchant marine by government grants, sums up for our readers herewith the essential points which in the view of the friends of the pending measure justify its acceptance and support. No opposition to the subsidy bill has been more sharp and explicit than that of the New York Reform Club, under direction of a committee of which the Hon. John DeWitt Warner is chairman. We have asked Mr. Warner to write, for the benefit of readers of the REVIEW, a letter tersely summing up the grounds upon which the Reform Club has based its propaganda against the bill. The Merchants' Association of New York, which is a very practical body, and which is working in a broad and constructive spirit for the economic and general welfare of the community, has been active in criticism, not of the subsidy policy *per se*, but of certain provisions in this particular measure which it does not regard as sound or wise. Hon. William F. King, the president of the Merchants' Association, has at our request prepared a letter, which we publish herewith, explaining the specific objections that the Merchants' Association has offered against the measure that Mr. Marvin defends.—THE EDITOR.]

I.—THE MERITS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE MEASURE.

BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

WHETHER passed in the crowded short session this winter or postponed to the new Congress, the important bill for the protection of our one unprotected industry, the American merchant marine in foreign trade, will undoubtedly continue to excite lively attention. It is a measure easily misrepresented, easily misunderstood. Formidable interests are aligned against it. Foreign shipowners who now carry 91 per cent. of our overseas commerce will not relinquish without a struggle the enormous tribute of \$150,000,000 which they drain every year out of this country for the upbuilding of European sea power. They will exhaust every legitimate method of obstruction. Their influence is great; they are backed by the power of foreign treasuries. One or two of these mighty foreign corporations actually own more steam tonnage than the whole United States has now afloat in deep-sea service. The present battle of the shrunken American marine for national recognition and encouragement is, therefore, a desperate fight of a pygmy against giants.

The American shipowner, heavily overmatched in his contest against the double advantage of foreign cheap wages and foreign subsidies, has at least the right to a fair hearing before the great tribunal of his fellow-countrymen. Most of the current criticism of the Frye bill is undoubtedly honest in its intent, but it is one of the misfortunes of our waning tonnage that it has brought a waning of popular knowledge of maritime conditions. It has been easy, therefore, for the selfish interests which dread any legislation for American shipping to foster misapprehensions which, once started, have spread as on the wings of the wind. It is the aim of this article—first, to state briefly what the Frye bill is and does; and,

second, to correct some of the chief fallacies concerning it.

The bill was framed two years ago, under the leadership of Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, now the acting President of the Senate, who represents the most distinctively maritime State in the Union, and has a more thorough practical acquaintance with shipbuilding and navigation than any other man in American public life. This bill has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. It has the implied sanction of President McKinley in his annual message, and the specific approval of Secretary Gage in his annual report of the Treasury Department. It may fairly be said to be an administration measure, in perfect accord with the historic Republican principle of protection to American industry.

The bill grants direct government protection in the form of graded subsidies from the national treasury, not to special steam lines or a few favored corporations, but to all American citizens who own ships or wish to own ships in the foreign trade of the United States. This protection is bestowed upon sail ships, upon slow steamships, and upon fast steamships. Every American vessel of suitable size is eligible to its benefits. So is every foreign-built ship at least a majority interest in which was held on February 1, 1899, by American owners. But these American owners must acquire a full title to the ship before they can hoist our flag, and they must give bonds to build within ten years equivalent tonnage in this country. Moreover, their foreign-built ships will receive only one-half of the subsidy of a home-built ship. American owners of home-built ships must build here new vessels equal to 25 per cent.

of their present holding. So the terms of the bill compel all shipowners who receive a subsidy to create new tonnage. Thus, more business for American shipyards is absolutely guaranteed, and an increase in the American merchant fleet is certain.

Every ship which draws a subsidy must, save in exceptional cases, have a crew at least one-fourth American; must carry a certain number of American boys as apprentices, and must be held subject to government purchase or charter in war at a fair price fixed, if necessary, by impartial appraisers. A subsidized ship must also, if required, convey the United States mails without further compensation.

THE SUBSIDY DETAILS.

Two kinds of subsidy are offered by this bill. One is intended primarily to offset the difference between American and foreign ship-wages and costs of ship-construction. This subsidy amounts to one and one-half cents per gross ton for each one hundred nautical miles, not exceeding fifteen hundred miles, and one cent per gross ton for each additional one hundred nautical miles sailed in either an outward or a homeward voyage, provided there are no more than sixteen round voyages in any twelve consecutive months. This mileage subsidy is payable to all ships, sail or steam. Careful calculations based on actual ships and actual voyages show that it will almost exactly accomplish its purpose of giving American ships a protection equivalent to the higher range of American maritime wages.

But there is a second factor to be reckoned with. In one way or another, all the maritime nations of Europe, and even Japan, subsidize either their whole merchant fleet or their best and most effective steamships. To offset these foreign subsidies, the Frye bill offers a second subsidy to steamers, based upon both their tonnage and their speed, and increasing gradually from five-tenths of one cent per ton for each one hundred nautical miles sailed by a two-thousand-ton steamer of twelve knots to two and three-tenths cents by a ten-thousand-ton steamer of twenty-one knots. This subsidy, so estimates have proved, affords an even, average compensation for foreign subsidies, and no more.

The total expenditure under the bill is limited to \$9,000,000 a year, of which not more than 70 per cent. shall go to Atlantic trade, and at least 30 per cent. to Pacific trade, if there are ships there to receive it. When the American merchant fleet under this stimulus increases so that \$9,000,000 will not suffice to pay the original subsidy rates, they are to be reduced pro rata among all the ships receiving subsidy. Ships

in existence on January 1, 1900, are to enjoy the subsidy for ten years, and no longer; ships built after January 1, 1900, are to have subsidies for twenty years. But after ten years from the passage of the bill no new subsidies are to be granted. By that time it is believed that American shipowning and shipbuilding for the foreign trade, now so fearfully depressed, will be set on a sure road to enduring prosperity.

WHAT THE BILL DOES NOT DO.

This, in brief, is what the Frye bill does. What it does not do is equally important. In the first place, the bill does not, as has been so persistently asserted, give the bulk of the nine-million-dollar appropriation to the fast twenty and twenty-one knot Atlantic greyhounds of the International Navigation Company. It is expressly stipulated that "not more than two millions of dollars" shall be paid to these fast mail craft, leaving seven-ninths of the appropriation absolutely to the slower and more capacious cargo vessels. Moreover, in other ways these cargo vessels are distinctly favored. It is true that superficially the very swift steamships seem to receive the highest rate of subsidy; but, as the Commissioner of Navigation shows on page 44 of his annual report, this advantage is only apparent, and not real, for the great speed of the ocean greyhounds is purchased at an immense expenditure of fuel and at a heavy cost of wages. A twelve-knot freight ship carries only 22 firemen and burns only 65 tons of coal a day, while the *St. Louis* or *St. Paul* burns a whole schooner load of 371 tons and carries 127 firemen to feed her roaring furnaces. The Commissioner of Navigation has made an elaborate calculation of the amount of the subsidy, which would be left toward the other expenses of the ship when the coal and fire-room bills were paid, in every class, from the ten-knot "tramp" to the twenty-one-knot greyhound:

Knots per hour.	Tons of coal per day.	Number of firemen.	Cost of coal and handling, per annum.	Subsidy.	Excess of subsidy.
10.....	44	15	\$33,180	\$48,300	\$15,120
11.....	53	18	40,194	53,130	12,936
12.....	65	22	49,332	65,160	15,828
13.....	79	26	60,060	80,000	19,940
14.....	96	32	72,912	123,420	50,508
15.....	117	39	88,830	141,750	52,920
16.....	144	48	108,864	157,920	49,056
17.....	173	58	131,876	187,070	55,194
18.....	209	70	158,004	207,900	49,896
19.....	254	85	192,318	235,410	43,092
20.....	305	102	231,000	264,600	33,600
21.....	371	127	281,358	304,290	22,932

Thus, the treasury figures demolish the fiction that the Frye bill gives undue advantage to the luxurious passenger ship carrying fashionable folk to spend their wealth in Europe. The *St. Paul*, *St. Louis*—*Yale* and *Harvard*, by the way—were not reviled by subsidy-haters during the war with Spain, when they spread a vigilant scout-line off our Atlantic coast and drove Cervera to meet his doom at Santiago. As this official statement makes perfectly clear, the ships the Frye bill really favors are the steamships of from fourteen to eighteen knots, which may carry passengers, indeed, and even the mails, to South America, Australia, or the Orient, but which carry also large cargoes of agricultural products and manufactured goods, and are the all-around trading ships of the present and the future. Very few ten-knot steamers are any longer being built, at least in America. The triple and quadruple expansion engines and improved marine boilers have made fourteen knots as easily and cheaply attainable as ten knots was ten years ago. Fourteen knots is now almost the minimum speed of the large freighters built for Atlantic voyaging. In this particular the Frye bill simply looks modern conditions squarely in the face. The new American steam fleet, true to American traditions, must be faster than the foreign fleet, just as our triumphant sailing packets and clippers were able, blow high or blow low, to run away from their clumsy European antagonists.

NO "SHIPBUILDING MONOPOLY."

Another thing the Frye bill does not do is to foster a monopoly of American shipbuilding for the benefit of the Cramp yard, and a few other rich establishments. There are to-day not more than three first-class shipyards in America capable of building a battleship or a ten-thousand-ton Atlantic liner. These three concerns might easily combine in a shipbuilding trust, although as a matter of fact they have never done so. But the creation of our new steel navy and the demands of our protected coastwise fleet have within a few years brought into existence many new, smaller shipyards, owned and managed, as a rule, by young men who are richer in skill than in wealth, in ambition than in experience. One of these new yards, located near Boston, which has never yet built a seagoing merchantman, though now able to undertake it, has received, since the reelection of President McKinley, more than sixty inquiries with regard to new merchant vessels, all contingent on the passage of the Frye Subsidy bill. There is no reason to believe that this is an exceptional case. Other yards doubtless have had similar inquiries. The pas-

sage of this bill would be the signal for the expansion of every one of our existing shipyards and the founding of many more. Increased competition would inevitably mean a steady decrease in the cost of American-built ships, through the same economies of production that are making our iron and steel mills, with their vast output, the masters of the markets of the world. Instead of fostering shipyard monopoly, the Frye bill makes such monopoly impossible.

Nor does this legislation encourage the running of worn-out vessels in ballast for the sake of the subsidy, as some of its opponents have asserted. In the first place, no worn-out ships are eligible. Steam or sail, they must all "class A1." In the second place, the bill specifically requires that in order to earn full compensation a ship clearing from a port of the United States must carry a cargo equal to 50 per cent. of its commercial capacity. In the third place, the subsidy is not large enough to cover the cost of sailing a ship in ballast, even if this were not prohibited. Senator Frye has estimated that a shipowner who tried to do this would have to give four dollars for the privilege of earning one.

NOT "PROSPERING WITHOUT SUBSIDY."

Finally, it is not true that our merchant marine in the foreign trade is already "prospering without subsidy." Thanks to generous and persistent tariff protection of our unequaled native resources, we are now able to manufacture steel more cheaply than is Europe. This is advantageous so far as it goes; but there is a very much more important factor in the cost of a finished ship than the mere materials, and this is the skilled labor of construction. We make many more steel rails than does Great Britain; and thus, working on a larger scale, we are able, even with our higher wages, to make rails for a lower price. But Great Britain builds many more steel steamships than we do; and even with dearer materials, she can produce them at a lower cost. In 1899, we built just one steel steamer of 1,300 tons exclusively for foreign commerce, while Great Britain built 567 such ships, of 1,341,425 tons, nearly all for foreign commerce. Only a few months ago, while American ship plates were actually being exported to England, Boston shipowners invited bids for a steel cargo steamer from American and British shipyards. Both were eager to secure the contract. Both figured for just a living profit. The American price was \$275,000; the British price for exactly the same ship, \$214,000. All the present activity in our shipyards, which is cited so eagerly as proof that "subsidies are not needed," is due to (1) warships, (2) coasting

ships, (3) new steamers for our few subsidized mail lines, or (4) ships built in anticipation of the passage of the Frye Subsidy bill, and in direct preparation for its benefits. So with new steamship enterprises. The United Fruit Company's line to Jamaica, often pointed to as an example of what American shipowners are doing without government help, really owes its existence to the Postal Aid law of 1891. This line received

last year a subsidy of \$121,255 for its four American "Admiral" steamships.

What this tentative and partial legislation of ten years ago has done successfully for a few fortunate mail-ship corporations, the Frye bill aims to do for the equally useful cargo-carriers, and for every American citizen who now owns an American-built ship or a foreign-built ship, or desires to launch a new vessel in this country.

II.—WHY THE BILL IS OBJECTIONABLE.

BY JOHN DEWITT WARNER.

To the Editor REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Dear Sir: Answering your query as to Reform Club's objections to the Hanna-Frye Ship Subsidy bill (S. 727), I note:

Though the club does not concur with the principle on which its advocates claim their bill to be framed, its opposition is mainly on grounds on which all can agree who do not believe that government should be used for the private gain of friends of those in control.

The bill provides for subsidy limited to \$9,000,000 per year, for twenty to thirty years, and, by description, singles out its authors—a few gentlemen and concerns—to receive, in return for no practical service, an enormous government bounty, their feast contrasting with the crumbs dropped to others.

Taking the last report of the United States Shipping Commissioner, we find, from his detailed statistics, that, were the bill in force, the following would now get, of total subsidies paid—

I. Full subsidy, on United States vessels now running:

International Navigation Company.....	54.5 per cent.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company.....	21.5 per cent.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....	7.5 per cent.
American Mail Steamship Company.....	5.0 per cent.
All others (nine).....	11.5 per cent.
	100 per cent.

—the four leading concerns thus getting nearly nine-tenths of all.

II. Half-subsidy, on foreign-built vessels now running:

International Navigation Company.....	37.7 per cent.
Atlantic Transport Company.....	35.9 per cent.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company.....	11.1 per cent.
F. E. Bliss (Standard Oil).....	7.6 per cent.
All others (Hogan & Sons, Grace, United Fruit Company).....	7.7 per cent.
	100 per cent.

—the four leading concerns getting here over nine-tenths of all.

III. Full subsidy, on ships building here:

International Navigation Company.....	34.3 per cent.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....	31.6 per cent.
Oceanic Steamship Company.....	15.5 per cent.
New York & Cuba Steamship Company.....	13.5 per cent.
W. P. Clyde & Co.....	4.4 per cent.
Bolton, Bliss & Dallett.....	7 per cent.
Great Northern Steamship Company.....	

100 per cent.

—the four leading ones getting 95 per cent. of what does not go to the Great Northern, which doesn't want it, and (by its president, Mr. J. J. Hill) says it builds its ships here because it can do so more cheaply than abroad.

IV. Half-subsidy, on ships building abroad:

International Navigation Company.....	49.8 per cent.
Atlantic Transport Company.....	38.7 per cent.
Hogan & Sons.....	8.3 per cent.
Grace & Co.....	3.2 per cent.
	100 per cent.

—four shipowners already beneficiaries under other provisions here getting the total 100 per cent.

Of course, the bill pretends that its authors are concerned for the "farms, factories, mines, forests, and fisheries of the United States," and for the provision of "vessels, officers, engineers, machinists, electricians, and seamen" for United States commerce and defense.

Framed as it is, exclusively by those who propose to hire themselves at their own price, and who did not admit to their deliberation any representative either of agriculture, of wage-earners, of seamen, or of our Navy or War Department, we should expect to find just what we find here—that the professed aims of the bill are shams, set up to distract attention from the raid planned.

As to export trade, late amendment expressly provides that to get full subsidy a ship need carry out but half a cargo load; while she gets the main (or "speed") subsidy though she do not carry a pound of cargo. Furthermore, the highest subsidies are specifically given to the classes of ships that not merely do not, but cannot, carry much export cargoes, but which "export" tourists and "import" immigrants—the International's fast

passenger steamers, for example, getting eleven times the subsidy, in proportion to cargo, that a standard freighter gets.

The vessels now building by our Government average about 23 knots speed. Of all ships in existence that would draw subsidy, there are but four above 20 knots; and its friends admit that no others will be built. It is plain how useless would be transports and cruisers that could neither fight nor run, and how fatally would fast war vessels be impeded by the company of slow ones. Furthermore, the ships that would get most subsidies are already under mail contracts, which put them at the disposal of our Government under requirements more rigid than proposed by the pending bill; which expressly permits cancellation of present contracts.

It is ludicrous to estimate that against the \$9,000,000 per annum should be offset any considerable sum for the free mail carriage provided by the bill. As noted, the bill induces no construction of new ships of over 17 knots; and its inducements for speed stop at 21 knots on test run. This is so far behind the practical needs that, though the International company (which would get greatest share of speed subsidy) received last year two-thirds of total paid by United States for carrying foreign mails from New York, the post-office had to hire British and German steamers at half the cost to carry three or four times the mail it committed to the International. Nothing could be more worthless than the right to have mails carried free by ships already too slow to be trusted with them.

As to American sailors, the bill provides that subsidized ships (1) have one-fourth their crew citizens, or intended citizens; (2) that one American boy be employed for every thousand tons shipping; and (3) that fishermen serving on ships (subsidized for the year at \$2 per ton, in case they run three months) be given \$1 per month while actually employed. As to these—(1) is nullified by proviso that if the master cannot reasonably get one-fourth Americans, he need not; (2) is made worthless by proviso that American

boy need be paid only what his work is worth; and as to (3), there being no minimum wage, our Government would simply pay \$1 of ordinary wages for which the American fishermen would still work. Finally, the ships which would get most of this subsidy are now compelled, under their mail contracts, to have half American crew, and to employ the same number of American boys, but to treat them as petty officers; so that the effect of the subsidy bill—which releases these ships from their present contract—would be to lessen the number of American sailors and American boys employed.

As to shipowning, the bill leaves intact our navigation laws prohibiting importation of ships or obscene literature, letting in for American registry only a few vessels that the authors of the bill and their friends had already bought.

As to shipbuilding, our shipyards, without subsidy, are already crowded to their utmost capacity, and the most advanced types of steamers—larger than any heretofore built—have lately been contracted for here at prices lower than foreigners would build them for.

Worst of all, in respect of securing new shipbuilding, the bill is largely sham. For example, the owner of an American ship now running, on giving bond for \$10,000 to build new tonnage, might draw \$570,000 in subsidy before the bond became available.

Again, as the United States Shipping Commissioner notes at page 50 of his report for 1900, tonnage now constructed in the United States, whether for coasting or foreign trade, can be offered to offset subsidized tonnage in operation. The result is obvious on comparing list of subsidy expectants, in regard of ships now built, with that of those now building ships here. That is to say, the chief subsidy beggars—already owning both foreign and American built steamers, and already, without subsidy, building new ships here—have, by this bill, provided subsidy for their present ships, conditioned on their building new shipping, which, in fact, they had already ordered.

JOHN DEWITT WARNER.

III.—SOME SPECIFIC CRITICISMS.

BY WILLIAM F. KING.

To the Editor REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Dear Sir: The attitude of the Merchants' Association of New York regarding the pending Ship Subsidy bill, and the more important reasons for that attitude, may be summed up in the following resolutions, adopted by our directors:

Resolved, That a Ship Subsidy bill, on proper and legitimate lines, is favored by this association;

Resolved, That the bills now pending before Congress are counter to public sentiment and in conflict with the public good, in admitting foreign tonnage to American registry and half-subsidy.

This objection, as set forth in the latter resolution, is based upon the belief that this is distinctively class legislation, as it will result in placing the principal benefits to accrue from the payment

of subsidies, in the hands of a comparatively small number of men, and that, therefore, it will not serve to expand the ship-building industry in the way hoped for by the promoters of the bill.

In the report of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, it is estimated that about 320,000 tons of foreign-built steamships owned by Americans will apply for registry, and, therefore, be entitled to the half-subsidy.

In the report of the Commissioner of Navigation for the year 1900 that official states that there are 350,000 tons of foreign-built vessels that have been declared, and that, in his opinion, 80,000 tons more might be available under the bill. This would give a total of 430,000 tons.

We have been informed by those who have made a study of this phase of the subject that there is even more tonnage than this, which could come in, some of it being in the shape of contracts made abroad, dated back, and to become operative in case the bill passed. It is easily seen from these references that it is not known definitely just what the amount of tonnage is that might become available under the provision of the act, or even the amount that actually would take advantage of the benefits.

In answer to the criticism that has been made on the subject, it has recently been said by one of the friends of the measure that the tonnage coming in would not exceed 300,000 tons. Within the last few days, the Washington dispatches, published in the daily papers, have stated that an amendment is being discussed by the committee which would limit the maximum to 200,000 tons.

One of the conditions imposed on foreign tonnage to be admitted to American registry and half-subsidy is the construction of an equal amount of tonnage in this country. This American tonnage would be entitled to full subsidy.

The amount of half-subsidy, therefore, that would accrue to the foreign tonnage, plus the full amount of subsidy which would accrue to vessels constructed here, would use up a very large proportion of the entire subsidy, which, under the act, is limited to the maximum amount of \$9,000,000 a year. The foreign tonnage which would be available is nearly all owned or contracted for by the companies which were represented on the committee called into being by Senator Frye for the purpose of assisting him in framing this legislation. The companies which some of these gentlemen represent own the bulk of the foreign tonnage, and, in addition, in the case of one of them—the American Line—own the fast mail steamers, which are not cargo-

carriers, and which would be entitled to a very liberal compensation under provisions of the act.

Naturally enough, the amount of tonnage to be constructed in American yards would be curtailed to the extent to which foreign tonnage would become entitled to American registry. This, it seems to us, will not serve to develop the American shipbuilding industry in the manner in which it ought to be developed, and will not tend toward the investment of capital in the building up of new shipyards to take advantage of the impetus which ought to be given toward that particular line of industry. Therefore it is that we say, as a reason for opposing this particular provision of the bill, that an unduly large proportion of the subsidy would go to a few men.

Then, again, we feel that it is dangerous to place in the hands of a few, no matter how well-intentioned they may be, the power which the concentration of such a large tonnage would give them, especially when that tonnage is subsidized. It might enable them to create a combination which would serve to drive away competition. The natural tendency of that would be to advance rates for the temporary benefit of owners of the tonnage; and this, in turn, would serve, not to expand the exporting of American products, but rather to curtail it.

We have tried frequently to obtain an explanation of the reasons for grafting this provision on the bill. It has been said by its promoters that it was the best bill that could be prepared under the circumstances, and that the foreign-tonnage section was a matter of expediency. What these circumstances were has not been officially disclosed. It would seem, however, that the principle of admitting foreign tonnage to American registry and half-subsidy was incorporated in the bill for the purpose of allowing those Americans who owned that tonnage to reap some benefit from the subsidy to be paid.

President McKinley, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Republican convention, said upon the subject of ship subsidy:

We ought to own the ships for our carrying freight with the world, and we ought to build them in *American yards* and man them with *American sailors*.

We feel that this sentiment is a proper one. We also feel that the general idea has been indorsed at the polls. It seems to us, however, that those who have tried to carry this general idea into legislation have made a mistake. We cannot believe that the mistake is a vital one. The bill can be amended. The principal objection that exists, except from those who object to the whole principle of subsidy—which we do not—comes from the provision for foreign tonnage.

WILLIAM F. KING.

THE SOUTH AND THE PENSION BUREAU.

BY THOMAS A. BROADUS.

(United States Pension Bureau, Eastern Division, Washington, D. C.)

FROM Manassas to Manila—a long stride. It spans the flight of thirty-six years, more than the allotted time of a generation. It marks a history of a disrupted Union and its restoration. The disruption had not begun with Fort Sumter, nor did the restoration find itself accomplished at Appomattox. When the terrible wound in the Union showed itself in wide-open horror, it took heroic treatment to bring the lacerated edges together and sew them, and it took years to heal the soreness.

The Civil War was a terrible debate between sincere debaters. Cannon had lent their thunderous argument to prove to the Southern States that they were not out of the Union; after which the keen logic of bayonets, scintillating with unanswerable points, was equally effective in showing that they were not *in* the Union till they had lived through the purgatorial experience of reconstruction.

The so-called reconstruction period failed to reunite this country; but, left to themselves, the Southern States have seen the dawn and progress of a real reconstruction. The North, too, has been "reconstructed" in a sense. The sections of the country have found more and more in common. History, steadily making itself, has been weaving all into the same web again. The descendants of the old Continentals ceased long ago to turn their guns toward one another. Political agitators find that the "Rebellion" is a back number in this opening of the new century, and the masses of the people do not want the old trouble rehearsed. The tunes of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" found themselves comrades at Santiago and San Juan, where the boys of the North and the boys of the South followed the flag together. And now that the nation recognizes its heroes who have met shot and shell and dire disease, without inquiry as to how their fathers fought, we may speak of the United States Pension Bureau as a unifier.

Who can say that the nation's bounty, distributed with wider and wider scope, is not potent for good in binding individuals to the national parent? A hundred and forty million dollars may but measure a single fortune in New York City, and it might change hands in a railroad deal without staggering a community of capitalists; but when it is sent out upon 1,000,000

vouchers annually, it knocks at many doors. Let us note the evolution and growth of this great agency, now carrying nearly 1,000,000 names, and approximating an outlay of \$140,000,000 annually.

In the fiscal year ending in 1860, just on the eve of the Civil War, the number of pensioners on the rolls was only 11,314, and this required a disbursement of \$1,001,018.95.

This was probably considered a terrible expenditure, and doubtless many critics found it a portentous theme. The Commissioner of Pensions, under date of November 16, 1860, reports: ". . . It will be perceived that while the number of army invalids on the roll is but 7 less than it was on June 30, 1859, the actual payments amount to \$27,560.16 less than in the preceding year, which is mainly attributable to the operation of the Act of March 3, 1859, requiring the biennial examination of the decrease of their disability." A tone of apology running through the report is apparent, and is interesting when we note the very small figures involved.

He proceeds to say that "one Revolutionary soldier has been inscribed upon the rolls at \$20 per annum, and one in another State at \$256, and the pension of one in still another State has been increased \$68.22;" and, again apologetic, explains: "This apparent inequality arises from the provisions of law making the rate of pension depend upon the rank and length of service rendered." He then mentions that of the 165 Revolutionary patriots on the rolls June 30, 1859, but 87 remained to enjoy these small tokens of their country's gratitude throughout the succeeding year. In that year of grace, 66 widows of the Revolution were added, making 3,204 of these patriotic relicts then on the rolls. It may be here noted that the last survivor of the Revolution, Daniel F. Bateman, died at Freedom, New York, April 5, 1869, aged 109 years, 6 months, and 8 days. Hiram Cronk, of Oneida County, N. Y., is the only surviving pensioned soldier of the War of 1812. On June 30, 1900, four widows and seven daughters of Revolutionary soldiers survived upon the rolls.

But pensions granted up to the date of this report of 1860 (which indeed is "ancient history") were for service against a foreign foe; and they had reference to the men who pointed

their old flintlocks the same way, these quaint old blunderbusses kicking alike the stalwart shoulders of the men of Marion from the Carolinas, and those of the sturdy Continentals from Connecticut.

And these pensioners were passing away very rapidly in 1860. The "irrepressible conflict" was on; and soon the United States Pension Office began to loom up with some faint foreshadowing of what it was to be. It had been hard to establish for it a permanent *raison d'être*. The office of Commissioner of Pensions had been created by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1832, but it was provided that it should only continue till the expiration of the next Congress! It was renewed and extended until, by the Act of January 14, 1849, it was expressly provided that *it should not exist beyond March 4, 1849!* Six weeks before the expiration of the time, however, another act continued the office "till further legislation by Congress."

That this functionary came to stay, has been demonstrated plainly enough. It would be interesting to trace the development of the gigantic Bureau of Pensions from the year 1862, when, by legislation born of a nation's enthusiasm in a civil war without precedent in the history of the world, its scope was enlarged enormously. Looking back over the history of Congressional enactments regarding pensions, it is seen that the development of the pension system has been gradual, but certain and logical. Successive acts removed limitations, opened wider doors, increased benefits, and constantly liberalized the system.

Pensioners asked larger pensions, and applicants shut out by restrictions secured the removal of the same. Modification after modification let down the bars lower, till, in 1890, the 90 days' service act placed upon the rolls a great host of invalids, who claimed no disability as originating in service, and whose pension privilege extended also to their wives and minor children, to whom, under the provisions of the act, was accorded a still more "abundant entrance."

The Civil War, as a basis for pension, very promptly cast in the shade the old wars hitherto furnishing the subjects for national beneficence. The regular army of the United States, falling to figures within thirty thousand, with nothing to fight except camp disease and a few Indians, made comparatively small drafts on the Bureau's bounty; the pensioners of the Revolution well-nigh disappeared, and the heroes of 1812 grew very scarce. The Bureau of Pensions became then most nearly related, in its distribution of benefits, to the war of 1861-65.

Naturally enough, next after the harrowing experiences of the reconstruction period, came to the conquered section of the country the feeling that United States pensions were only national rewards for the conquerors. Readmitted to the family, the restored prodigal saw the parable reversed and the brother at home in receipt of steadily increasing glory, with enhanced benefits.

The masses of the sensitive South saw in the increasingly liberal pension legislation, to which they were naturally committed when once restored to representation in Congress, the maintenance of a system having for its beneficiaries principally those whose merit lay in having subjugated the seceding States. Wiser men, representing these masses, did not question the justice of a beneficent pension system, and sought only to prevent immoderate legislation. In Congress they occupied the extreme of one view, having for its antipodes that other extreme, advocating the wildest use of governmental largess. Truth and right lay between these two extremes, declaring that it would be as wrong to withhold just pensions from those who had fought the nation's battles as to go to excess in a reckless munificence.

Promptly the United States Government drew by statute the dividing line as to pensions between the loyal and the disloyal. Pensioners on account of old wars were faced in 1873 with Section 4716, Revised Statutes: "No money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or aided, or abetted, the late rebellion against the authority of the United States."

But the South has been in a measure benefited by the pension system for many years; and it is the purpose of this article to note the growth of intimate relations between that section and the United States Pension Bureau.

Naturally enough, many of those who fell under the ban of Section 4716, Revised Statutes, sought to be excepted from its prohibitions. They were men who, in enlisting in the federal army from the South, had left environment and associations not conducive to loyalty. More troops were furnished to the United States from half a dozen Southern States, including West Virginia, than may be generally thought. Many of these have drawn pensions. Many are still on the rolls.

In certain States wide diversity of sentiment had prevailed from 1861 to 1865 as to the issues of the war; and many, too, who agreed upon questions of politics differed as to the personal call of duty. In lone regions of Tennessee and

Kentucky, many a mountain cabin held hot opponents in the same family, and the rude home chimney sent up its spiral smoke, as it were, between two flags. Brothers parted and went forth when the *au revoir* meant something fearful—even the risk of meeting in battle, with fratricide for the result.

Proof of loyalty, then, became, at an early date, a cardinal point of evidence in pension claims, where the applicants came from certain disputed States. Subsequent legislation, less proscriptive, brought, however, relief to the stringency of the test. The first severity of action dropped all pensioners of the old wars who had taken up arms for or encouraged the Confederate government; but in 1878 these were restored, except in the case of officers whose "political disability" had not been removed, and the door opened to receive the widows of such persons. Claims, however, from these States were rigorously scanned.

There were several classes of applicants for pensions who confessed to this *bar sinister* on their escutcheon but were able to show extenuating circumstances. Quite a number who served in both armies, and were prohibited under Section 4716 by reason of the disloyal service, presented proof that they were conscripts under Confederate draft, and could not, therefore, have avoided the first service, pleading their desertion from the Confederate army and enrollment in the Union army as vindicating their loyalty. Where the point has been really established, the claims have been admitted. Conscription, however, did not take place in the Confederate States until April 1, 1862. Hence the plea of enforced service falls through if the service was rendered prior to that date.

Many prisoners of war held by the Confederate government were offered by their captors the opportunity to enlist, and thus forswear their former allegiance. Of those Federal prisoners who used the freedom thus secured for the purpose of escaping back to the Union lines, most have had the bar removed, showing, as they have done, that the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy was taken under duress and only as a means of escape from prison. The celebrated Confederate enrolling officer, Colonel O'Neill, became prominent in this method of recruiting. But, as has been said, the stringency of the requirement as to loyalty has been relieved, and it is now the practice of the Bureau to admit claims, under the general law, of persons who had formerly served in the Confederate army, if their disabilities are shown to have originated in the service of the United States. (Act of August 1, 1892.)

The Union army contained colored troops to the number of 186,097, including white officers. Not all these enlisted from the South. Many slaves had fled to the North and were enrolled as from Northern States. The State of Massachusetts organized three regiments of colored troops, designated as the Fifth Massachusetts cavalry and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts infantry. The paradoxical figures of only 47 colored persons enrolled from the State of Texas and 8,612 from Pennsylvania are interesting. But with Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee furnishing, respectively, 23,703, 24,052, and 20,133 colored troops, the bulk of the "U. S. C. T." may be counted as from the South. In the "Southern Division" of the Pension Bureau, claims of colored persons have greatly predominated, and they have been met by a liberal policy. Early in the history of *post-bellum* pension legislation, it was found necessary to follow, in the case of colored widows, as in the case of Indians, a very broad construction in the proof as to slave marriages, the law being so framed as to recognize as married those persons who had been joined by some ceremony deemed by them obligatory. This was a matter of simple justice to the many who, as slaves, had not been citizens, and had not been taught full respect for the formalities as regarded the conjugal tie. Often the owners of slaves took personal interest, however, in their marriages; and evidence in many a colored widow's claim gives picturesque glimpses of a ceremony performed in the dining-room of the mansion in the presence of master and mistress. Venerable ladies and gentlemen are still found for witnesses, who once ruled over great plantations and are now very poor and very feeble, but glad to leap back in memory over the years of shabby-genteel existence to their proud days of opulence and power, and recall the incident when "our Jane was married to Colonel Duval's Sam, with consent of owners."

The colored pensioners are a legion on the rolls. No one outside of the Bureau can imagine the difficulty which, through all the years, has attended the adjudication of many of the colored claims, especially those of widows, minor children, and dependent parents. Criminal statistics show that bigamy and other crimes against the marital relation are found rampant even among white persons, who surely have had abundant opportunity to know better. Severe judgment must, therefore, be withheld in the case of colored persons of a past generation whose advantages have been so limited. Two, and even three, colored women often contest as widow of the deceased soldier; while the labor of fixing the dates of birth of minor children in old claims

has been beyond all description. Infinite trouble has been entailed upon the Bureau, too, in purging the rolls of colored as well as white widows who have forfeited—many through ignorance—their right to pension under the Act of August 7, 1882, which drops from the rolls widows who have openly surrendered their chastity.

The Bureau has tried through all these years to do absolute justice within the limits of statutory provision, showing no discrimination against the humblest negro in the remotest parish of Louisiana, where, a score of years ago, the Special Examiner often, sent to investigate a case, had to wade through revoltingly muddy waters of fact and detail to ascertain the truth, using witnesses, at times, who talked a queer Afro-French-American lingo and spoke of cohabitation without marriage as living *placée*.

Another way in which the Southern States have gradually developed representation upon the United States pension rolls is through the regular army. It has been, happily, many, many years since the blue uniform meant anything inimical to the South; and furthermore, it has long been worn by recruits from the Southern States. Men who entered the United States army as late as 1883, if at the regulation age of eighteen, had not seen the light when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. The dense centers of population in the North naturally must furnish the bulk of the enlistments, but even from the sparsely settled agricultural South there has been an increasing representation. At the present writing, on the eve of legislation increasing its strength, the regular army consists of 64,000 men, of which the South furnished 10,433, one-fifth only of these being colored men.

The late war with Spain, with the consequent increase in the regular army, and the enlistment of large numbers of volunteers besides, has done a great deal to destroy sectional lines. Laying aside sentiment and gush, the sudden rush to arms of men from North and South to fight with and not against each other must be conceded by all to have had a most unifying effect.

Out of the Spanish War have come approximately 34,000 pension claims, which are being adjudicated with all the rapidity exercised by a well-organized bureau. Enlistments from the Southern States between April 21, 1898, and October 26, 1898, when the Spanish War was on, were in number 4,399. Having in view also the Philippine War, the numbers enlisting from the Southern States between the date last named and January 1, 1900, was 8,136, only 1,591 of these being colored.

The South is fairly identified with all that promotes the nation's glory and maintains its

honor; and if the figures showing Southern representation in the nation's armies appear small, one only has to remember that ratio as to population must be always considered. And, thus serving the nation, she is sharing its bounty.

Nearly 1,000,000 pensioners were paid for the year ending June 30, 1900, and they received \$138,462,130.65. Of these pensioners, only 179,553 were residents of the 15 Southern States (including Missouri and Maryland), and they were paid \$24,327,294.90. The State of Ohio alone received, for the same period, more than half as much—i.e., \$15,171,113.21!

About 334,000 soldiers, exclusive of colored troops, were furnished to the Union Army from the Southern States during the Rebellion, and it is shown by the records that comparatively few of the pensioners residing in those States came from the Northern States.

There is, however, a considerable sprinkling of population from Northern settlers, not often in aggregations, but scattered through the farming communities, and bringing with them the energy and push of their colder latitude. Subdivisions of old farms have been occupied not only by brave and hardy young Northerners, but by thrifty old men who are tilling the very soil over which they marched with Sherman to the sea nearly two score years ago. It adds to their usefulness as citizens that a quarterly stipend comes to so many of them from the Government. Twenty-four millions paid annually cannot but be felt in a region so widely agricultural, when distributed in small sums four times a year.

The Southern people do not expect that the United States will ever pension men as a reward for taking up arms against the Government; but they do expect, and already have the benefit of, more and more liberal action as to recognition of everything the Southern men individually have ever done for the Government since the day when Lee handed Grant his sword and Grant was too much of a soldier and a gentleman to take it.

The present Commissioner of Pensions, Col. H. Clay Evans, a man of great force of character, and one who is earnestly endeavoring to execute the pension laws rightly, is in favor of removing the disability under Section 4716, Revised Statutes, as applied to ex-Confederates who enlisted in the Union army and are seeking pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, just as this disability has already been partially removed in cases filed under the general law. Removing old stains from the record will not plunge the Southern heart into a wild passion for claiming pensions.

There is no South, there is no North, in the United States Pension Bureau. Every applicant from every section is fairly dealt with, under the

provisions of the law. A pension claim admits of no political bias. Indirectly, the business of the Bureau affects all the people, while the number directly affected is growing faster than the old pensioners are dying. Recent wars can hardly be deemed unmitigated misfortunes, since they have united the North and the South in a new comradeship; and the comradeship will find its seal in the recognition of service accorded in

the pension system. The air is full of this new comradeship. Many names dear to the hearts of the Southern people are "to the front"—with Fitzhugh Lee in command of the Department of the Missouri, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler in charge of the Department of the Lakes, General Longstreet the Commissioner of Railroads, and a pensioner of the Mexican War, and the widow of General Pickett in Government service.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

THE question of restricting Asiatic immigration to the United States has recently presented itself anew, by reason of certain new conditions and circumstances. One of these is the fact that the existing Chinese exclusion act will expire next year by limitation of the time period. It went into operation on May 5, 1892, for a period of ten years that will end in May of next year. The State of California is officially exerting itself to secure the reenactment, with certain amendments, of this Chinese exclusion law, and the Hon. Julius Kahn, representing the San Francisco district in Congress, last month introduced a bill to extend the Geary Act for twenty years, to 1922, and at the same time to amend it in certain details having to do chiefly with means for its enforcement.

Another reason for fresh discussion of the question of Asiatic immigration is to be found in the fact that in the early part of last year there was a very sudden and large influx of Japanese laborers to the Pacific Coast. Although the exclusion acts had been directed solely against Chinese, the Japanese laborers had not until lately shown any disposition to come to this country. At the time of the census of 1890, there were only about 2,000 Japanese, all told, in the United States; but in the early part of the year 1900 they were for a while arriving at the rate of two or three thousand a week. There arose in California and neighboring States an alarmed agitation against Japanese immigration, and a demand that the exclusion acts be extended to include the Japanese, and perhaps some other Asiatic races.

This sudden and remarkable increase of Japanese immigration was probably due, in part, to the misrepresentations of agents for steamship lines and coolie-labor contractors, and also in some part to the belief in Japan that a war was about to break out with Russia, which might lead to extensive compulsory military service. The tidal wave came to an abrupt end through the action of the Japanese Government itself. So acute, however, is the feeling on the Pacific

Coast that Asiatic immigration is harmful, not only to American labor, but to the best interests of the community at large, that there is some continued demand that the occasion for extending the anti-Chinese act be improved to broaden the measure, and make it also prohibitive of Japanese and other classes of Asiatics.

Apropos of this question, we have received from President Jordan, of the Stanford University, a copy of a letter addressed to him by a great Japanese scholar, Professor Mitsukuri, of the University of Japan, one of the most talented and influential leaders of the brilliant nation to which he belongs. It is with great pleasure that we avail ourselves of Dr. Jordan's permission to publish all the portions of this letter which relate to the subject of immigration, and the relations between Japan and the United States. These portions are as follows:

EXTRACT FROM A PERSONAL LETTER TO DR. DAVID S. JORDAN.

The history of the international relations between the United States and Japan is full of episodes which evince an unusually strong and almost romantic friendship existing between the two nations. In the first place, Japan has never forgotten that it was America who first roused her from the lethargy of centuries of secluded life. It was through the earnest representations of America that she concluded the first treaty with a foreign nation in modern times and opened her country to the outside world. Then, all through the early struggles of Japan to obtain a standing among the civilized nations of the world, America always stood by Japan as an elder brother by a younger sister. It was always America who first recognized the rights of Japan in any of her attempts to regain autonomy within her own territory. A large percentage of foreign teachers working earnestly in schools were Americans, and many a Japanese recalls with gratitude the great efforts his American teachers made on his behalf. Then, kindness and hospitality shown thousands of youths who went over to America to obtain their education have gone deep into the heart of the nation; and what is more, many of those students themselves are now holding important positions in the country, and they always look back with affectionate feelings to their stay in America. Again, such an event

as the return of the Simonoseki indemnity—the like of which is seldom witnessed in international relations—has helped greatly to raise the regard in which America is held by the Japanese. Neither is it forgotten how sympathetic America was in the late Japan-China War. Thus, take it all in all, there is no country which is regarded by the largest mass of the Japanese in so friendly and cordial a manner as America.

It is therefore with a sort of incredulity that we receive the news that some sections of the American people are clamoring to have a law passed prohibiting the landing of Japanese in America. It is easily conceivable to the intelligent Japanese that there may be some undesirable elements among the lower-class Japanese who emigrate to the Pacific Coast; and if such proves to be the case, after due investigation by proper authorities, the remedy might easily be sought, it appears to us, by coming to a diplomatic understanding on the matter and by eliminating the objectionable feature. The Japanese Government would, without doubt, be open to reason. But to pass a law condemning the Japanese wholesale, for no other reason than that they are Japanese, would be striking a blow at Japan at her most sensitive point. The unfriendly act would be felt more keenly than almost anything conceivable. An open declaration of war would not be resented as much. The reason is not far to seek. Japan has had a long struggle in recovering those rights of an independent state which she was forced to surrender to foreign nations at the beginning of the intercourse with them, and in obtaining a standing in the civilized world. And if, now that the goal is within the measurable distance, her old friend, who may be said in some sense to be almost responsible for having started her in this career, should turn back on her and say she will no longer associate with her on equal terms, the resentment must necessarily be very bitter. The entire loss of prestige in Japan may not seem much to the Americans; but are not the signs too evident that in the coming century that part of the world known as the Far East is going to be the seat of some stupendous convulsions from which great nations like America cannot keep themselves clear if they would? And is it not most desirable that in this crisis those countries which have a community of interests should not have misunderstandings with one another? It is earnestly to be hoped that the American statesmen will estimate those large problems at their proper value, and not let them be overshadowed by partisan considerations.

For my own part, I cannot think that the American people will fail in this matter in their sense of justice and fair play toward a weaker neighbor, and such a movement as the present must, it seems to me, pass away like a nightmare. But if ever a law should be passed, directed against the Japanese as Japanese, it will be a sorrowful day personally to me. It was my good fortune to spend several years of my younger days in two of the great universities of America, and to be made to feel at home as strangers seldom are. I would rather not say in what affection I hold America, lest I be accused of insincerity; but this much I may say, that some of the best and dearest friends I have in the world are Americans. But the day such a law as spoken of should be enacted, I should feel that a veil had been placed between them and myself, and that I could never be the same to them nor they to me. May such a thing never come to pass!

(Signed)

KAKICHI MITSUKURI.

With every word of this letter, thoughtful Americans who understand the whole situation must, it seems to us, find themselves in cordial agreement. It is of high importance to us to maintain unbroken the tradition of close friendship with Japan. That country possesses a responsible government, in the hands of enlightened statesmen, and many of its leading administrators are men who have been educated in the United States and understand fully the economic and political conditions that exist among us. Japanese students have been welcome in our universities; and it is a source of strength and advantage to us that so many of them, who had formed associations and friendships here, are now influential in their own land. Japanese public men do not favor the policy of encouraging the emigration of their own people. The population of Japan is not increasing at an undue rate, but has, on the contrary, made only a very moderate gain in the past twenty-five years. Meanwhile, the fields of employment have been greatly increased in Japan, and it is and will remain the policy of the Japanese Government to employ the whole population, either in the present island territories of Japan, including the newly acquired Formosa, or else on the neighboring Asiatic coasts. Furthermore, the Japanese are too well instructed in economics and sociology to misunderstand the objections that are felt in California against the subjection of white labor to competition from labor of other races having a different standard of living.

The Government of Japan has such power of control as to be able to prevent the emigration of Japanese coolie laborers to countries where their arrival would have a tendency to disturb governmental relations. The growth of foreign trade must result in the establishment of numerous branch business houses, manned by Americans, in Japanese as well as other Asiatic cities. On the other hand, it is equally natural that the growing market in the United States for Japanese goods should result in the establishment here of a gradually increasing number of Japanese importers and business men. There should be no agitation against these men, any more than against European importers in New York. The coolie-labor question is a wholly different thing, and that we may safely leave to the discretion of the Japanese Government. The main point to be borne in mind is the great desirability of doing nothing to offend the nation which of all others in the world probably entertains the most genuine and unaffected feelings of friendship toward our country. Japan will apply the tests, and we may safely be hospitable to those who come.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

LINCOLN'S DUEL WITH DOUGLAS.

IN the February *Lippincott's*, Col. Charles Pomerooy Button gives some fresh and readable reminiscences of Lincoln, who was his friend personally, and his antagonist politically. One of the best of these is the description of the scene in which Lincoln and Douglas arranged that memorable duel in debate which had such a momentous effect on the history of the United States.

It was arranged that Lincoln and Douglas should meet at the Tremont House, in Chicago, and arrange informally the terms of the debate. We quote Colonel Button's account of this remarkable scene:

"Fate allotted that I should make a third at that informal meeting, the only person present besides the two great principals. I was then a customs inspector in the Chicago custom-house, and happened to be in Judge Douglas' parlor when Mr. Lincoln and his friends came in. A number of other Democrats were there likewise; in fact, the gathering had somewhat the appearance of a ward caucus; but, as if by common consent, Democrats and Republicans made haste to bow themselves away. I went with the rest, but just outside the door happened to remember a batch of letters Judge Douglas had asked me to post for him, so went back. As Douglas caught sight of me, he said: 'Charlie, please open a window; the smoke here is almost stifling.'

"While I was lowering it, Mr. Lincoln said, jocularly: 'Judge, do you think it is quite safe—this leaving us alone together?' Douglas laughed and answered: 'Perhaps not.' Still I hardly knew whether to go or stay. Mr. Lincoln, I think, saw my embarrassment. He handed me a fresh copy of the *Democrat*, asking: 'Have you seen what Long John has to say?'

"In the ambush of the paper, from the room's far end, I looked at and listened to a conference truly informal. Douglas set the ball rolling. 'I believe, Mr. Lincoln,' he said, 'it is your idea that we speak jointly in every Congressional district of the State?'

"'Yes,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'that is my idea. I think, judge, we had better leave details to our friends. I will name one, you one; we leave everything to them, and agree that in case of disagreement they shall choose an umpire; but if the umpire's decision is not satisfactory to both, why, we will meet privately and agree to disagree, though I don't in the least anticipate that there will be disagreement.'

"'Nor I,' said Douglas. 'What you propose is entirely satisfactory. As my friend, I name Thomas L. Harris.'

"'And I Norman B. Judd,' said Mr. Lincoln.

"It was a queer choice, but a master-move on Lincoln's part. Norman B. Judd was the man who of all others had defeated him for the Senate. With a handful of supporters, he had caused the deadlock which eventuated in Lincoln's withdrawal. To be thus chosen placated him and made him Lincoln's firm friend. Let it be said of him further that he was among the sharpest political manipulators of his time. Lincoln's nomination to the Presidency was due to him more than to any other man. Indeed, he was for years one of Lincoln's firmest, most devoted, and least scrupulous adherents.

"'Well, that ends the matter. Let's have a drink on it,' Judge Douglas said, moving toward the sideboard and setting out two bottles. 'I believe you take old Bourbon.'

"'Not with Ike Cook's Otard, vintage of 1808, before me,' Mr. Lincoln said, reaching for the other bottle. A pony each sufficed the two statesmen; then Judge Douglas lit a Principe and offered one to Mr. Lincoln, which I think that gentleman declined. Puffing at his own, Douglas said: 'It seems to me we had as well call back our friends—there is nothing more that needs to be said on this subject.'

"By way of answer, Lincoln merely nodded. With the nod ended all reference to a momentous political event."

THE PLAN OF THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

IN *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for February, Mr. John W. Mayo writes on the record of electricity as summed up at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. He tells us that the visitors to Buffalo this year will see electricity used in more different ways than was ever shown in one spot before. The farmer will be able to see how it may assist in the propagation of his crops. The housewife can observe its usefulness in heating her flatirons. The banker will have a demonstration of its efficiency in guarding his strong-boxes from burglars.

HOW THE EXPOSITION IS LAID OUT.

"For the housing of these displays, the managers of the Pan-American Exposition are providing a splendid building, with inside dimensions of 150 by 500 feet, which will provide

fairlyland. The most beautiful effect of all will be in the transition from the natural to the artificial day. When dusk has fallen, the current will be turned on gradually, so that the lights, beginning with a faint glow, will increase gradually to their full brilliancy. The process will occupy about fifty seconds, and will involve the wasting of a large amount of current, but it will produce a beautiful natural effect never before achieved in large applications of electricity for illumination."

THE ORIGIN AND CAREER OF RICHARD CROKER.

IN the February *McClure's*, Mr. William Allen White gives a striking account of Richard Croker, in line with the same writer's notable character sketch of Mark Hanna in November last. Mr. White has looked up the ancestry of the head of Tammany with interesting results.

"Richard Croker was born in Ireland, and popular belief has labeled him Irish. Yet the blood that governs Croker's character is English blood, not Irish, for the Croker family came to Ireland about six generations ago from England. The Crokers were people of quality, and in the family was a surveyor-general, a poet and wit, a great editor and literary wrangler of parts, and such courtiers, barristers, soldiers, and citizens as set the stage for the historical plays of the period. Until the last generation, each Croker lived like the 'Thane of Cawdor'—'a prosperous gentleman.' But the fighting devil seems to have been big in all of them; and Richard Croker's grandfather apparently was possessed of an especially active devil, for the grandfather named Croker's sire Eyre Coot, after Sir Eyre Coot, a dashing Limerick soldier, who fought England's battles all over the world, and whose bones now rest in Westminster, the wearer of them having grown black in the face with rage, and died of apoplexy in the heat of battle at the prospect of defeat. Whatever martial spirit there may have been in Eyre Coot Croker was spent in finding food and shelter for a large family, of which Richard Croker was the youngest member. When the family fell upon evil times, Eyre Coot Croker emigrated with his flock to America. They passed New York, and went to a place near Cincinnati. They remained there but a short time, returning to New York about 1850. The lad Richard picked up a meager education in the public schools, for the Crokers were Protestants. (Richard has since become a Catholic.) In the fifties, young Croker entered the machine-shops of what is now the New York Central Railroad. He was in his



Copyright, 1900, Rockwood.

RICHARD CROKER.

early teens when he began to learn the machinist's trade, but he was such a strapping youngster that there is to-day a Croker myth in the shops made of stories of his prowess. As a blacksmith he could swing a sledge in each hand.

A MASTER MECHANIC.

"They say—and there are those who have nursed broken heads to remember Dick Croker—that as a young man his limbs and his chest were covered with swarthy black hair; also that he not only fought at the drop of the hat, but often jogged the hand which held the hat, being an impatient lad with no stomach for dalliance. He learned his trade thoroughly. They tell how he built a locomotive with his own hands, put it together, ran it out of the shops, and turned it over to the company after testing its speed on a trial trip. His hands were highly educated, if his head lacked a knowledge of the stuff of which text-books are made. He took his master's degree in the shops, and was graduated as master mechanic, having learned industry, handicraft, and the simpler uses of physical courage. He left his alma mater with the welter-weight championship of the institution as a wrestler, a boxer, and a swimmer. He was admitted to full partnership, and soon thereafter to leadership, in a political concern engaged in picking up a more or less honest living, one way and another, known of men as the Fourth Avenue Tunnel Gang. In this institution Croker took post-graduate work

in sociology, physics, and political ethics. He availed himself of the rude appliances of the laboratory, which covered an area of ten squares. The assistant, who was managing the affairs for Boss Tweed in the vicinity of the Fourth Avenue tunnel, would not supply chemicals to Croker and his fellow-students, and otherwise this assistant hindered the intellectual development of the gang. So the gang set out to find the Holy Grail in New York politics, and to show Mr. Tweed what a group of young men of high ideals and two nimble fists each may do toward attaining the Good, the True, and the Beautiful. Croker being a husky boy was chosen to run for alderman in due time in the St. Georgian contest with the dragon Tweed. Croker won. Tweed went to Albany and legislated Croker out of office. That was in 1871. Croker ran again. Again he won. Tweed was overthrown. The young gentlemen of the Fourth Avenue Tunnel Gang triumphed. Croker took his Ph.D. in the study of mankind, and entered upon the active practice of his profession."

CROKER AND TWEED.

When Croker ran for alderman in opposition to Boss Tweed's wishes, he was elected, and helped to pull down Tweed. "Tweed fell, not because he was a thief, but because he did not tell the truth to his fellow-thieves; they found they could not trust him, and Croker learned in Tweed's downfall the one trick which has given Croker power,—he learned to tell those who trusted him the exact truth, and to make a lie the cardinal sin in his code."

At the time that John Kelly rose to the boss' throne in Tammany, Croker was district leader, and Kelly made him a sort of privy councilor, giving him the office and title of city chamberlain. Mr. White says Croker conducted the various offices he held—coroner, city chamberlain, and fire commissioner—decently and without scandal.

CROKER BECOMES KING.

"When John Kelly died, the crown came to Croker by natural selection. He was elected chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany. That is his office to-day. The Finance Committee is composed of five district leaders out of the thirty-seven in New York. Under each leader are a score of precinct captains, each of whom is set over four or five hundred people; the people are divided into tribes of nationality and also subdivided into clans. This organization, which has nothing to do with political creeds or platforms, but coheres out of greed for public taxes and public privileges, is the most perfect voting-machine on earth. To the royal head of this sys-

tem Croker came as a journeyman who had worked up from bound-boy. He was made king by grace of his strong right arm and a steel brain sharpened on a man-hunter's whetstone. Passionate—and by that token soft-hearted—simple as a child, acquisitive, shrewd, in a narrow groove, like a machine, sordid at the core, and ignorant of civilization as a Hun, Croker came to his throne a troglodyte king over a race of cavemen."

HOW CROKER MADE HIS MONEY.

"When he went into Wall Street he was as ignorant of the methods there as the Mahdi. The men who played his hand for him needed a friend at the soul of things in New York City, and they knew where the soul of things was. They did not buy Croker. He accepted no bribe. He is true to his friends, and his friends stand by him. He made real-estate investments, and his advance knowledge of the proposed public improvements made his investments profitable. He bought stock in city industrials, and his friends in office protected his investments, and the stock rose and Croker skimmed off the cream. He frankly acknowledges that what street parlance calls his political pull represents his capital. His life has been devoted to accumulating this influence, and he checks on it now as an old man would check on his life's savings, rather proudly than otherwise."

Mr. White reminds us that it cannot be denied that Croker is one of the great powers in American politics. He goes further, and says that he believes Croker's death to-day would be a calamity to the city, "for no other man in all Tammany who might succeed him is so honest as Croker."

RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAYS IN GREAT CITIES.

AN article in the last number of *Municipal Affairs* for 1900 shows that systems of electric subways for urban transportation have been or are now being built in at least six of the world's great cities,—Paris, Budapest, Glasgow, London, Boston, and New York,—making no account of the short sections of Berlin's elevated road which are underground.

LONDON'S UNDERGROUND ROADS.

In London, steam has been used as the motive power on the underground roads for many years. The construction of these lines attained great proportions. Within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross there are now 300 miles of road and more than 270 stations. It is estimated that these steam underground lines carry more than 300,000,000 passengers annually.

Some of the disadvantages of this system of transportation are thus described :

"The unpleasant features of travel in the 'underground'—the dingy entrances, the dark tunnels, the dirty, crowded, and dimly lighted cars, the sulphurous fumes from the engines, the dirt-laden air—were appreciated from the start, and grew worse as the traffic increased. The lines were mostly near the surface, and openings were provided at short intervals to permit the smoke, steam, and gas to escape, but they very inadequately performed that function. The managers, with the characteristic English slowness to adopt new methods, and the desire to make large profits, reminding one of the New York Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, refused to adopt electric traction, and until 1890 there was no method of rapid transportation in London other than the steam roads."

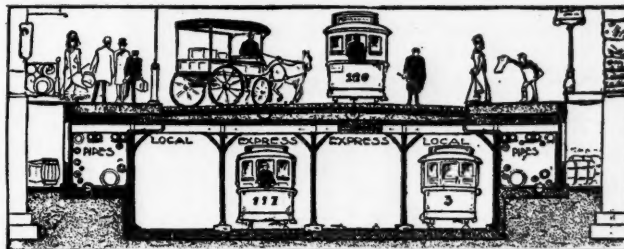
In that year the City and South London Electric Railway was opened, about three and one-half miles in length, extending from a point near the commercial center of the metropolis to the suburban district of Stockwell, on the south side of the Thames. The success of this road led to the building of a short electric line between the Waterloo Station and the Mansion House, opposite the Bank of England.

"The Central London Railroad, the latest, largest, and best equipped of all London subways, most nearly resembles, from the point of location, the New York subway. It runs from the Bank of England, under Cheapside, Newgate, Holborn Viaduct, and Oxford Street, past St. Paul's Cathedral, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens, to a station in the suburban district of Shepherd's Bush, a total distance of six and one-half miles. There is a large traffic toward the Bank of England in the morning and to the West End in the evening, and the only means of transportation until lately was by omnibus or carriage, or a roundabout route via the underground. No tramway has been permitted to occupy this main artery, and the new underground road will greatly add to the transportation facilities of London."

THE PARIS SYSTEM.

"The problem of rapid transit was first agitated in Paris almost half a century ago, and as early as 1870 the municipal authorities began seriously to study various solutions. In imitation of other cities, an elevated road was proposed during the eighties, but the esthetic Parisian would have none of it. The beautiful boulevards, streets, and public places, laid out by Baron Haussmann

at great expense, must be preserved at every cost. And, true to French custom, no plan would be approved until a comprehensive scheme for the whole city was formulated. This had been accomplished by 1896, an electric subway having been decided upon. The street traffic had become so congested that no more surface lines or omnibus routes could be added."



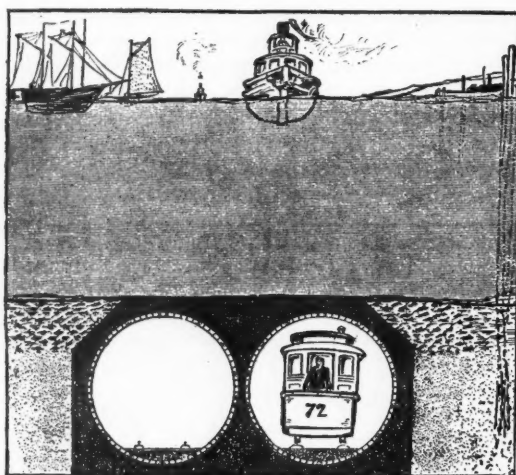
CROSS-SECTION OF THE NEW YORK SUBWAY IN ELM STREET.

When it is entirely completed, the Paris subway system will be nearly 40½ miles in length, and will have cost the city \$36,000,000, and the operating company \$10,000,000 more for equipment. Two additional sections have been planned, and if these are authorized by the central government the total length will be increased to 48½ miles, and the cost to between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

At present, only one section and parts of two others have been completely constructed and put in operation—namely, the line running from the Vincennes gate in the east, past the Hôtel de Ville, the Louvre, and the Tuileries, down the Champs Elysées to the Place de l'Étoile, from which three lines radiate: one to the Trocadero, one to Porte Dauphine, and one to Porte Maillot. The total length is some eight miles, and the cost about \$7,000,000 for construction alone.

In connection with similar undertakings in this country, the contract between the municipality of Paris and the operating company is interesting.

"The franchise runs for thirty-five years, but at any time within seven years from date of construction the city may acquire the lines. The company agrees to maintain the highest degree of efficiency, to give to its employees an annual vacation of ten days with full salary, to give them full pay during military instruction and sickness, to insure them against accident, and to pay to the city two cents for every first-class ticket and one cent for every second-class ticket sold, with the added provision that when the annual passenger traffic exceeds 140,000,000 persons, this sum shall be increased, reaching at the highest figure 2.1 cents for each first-class and 1.1 cents for each second class ticket. As the



PROPOSED BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK SUBWAY SYSTEM
UNDER EAST RIVER TO BROOKLYN.

concession fixes the rate for a first-class ticket at five cents, and for a second-class ticket at three cents, and for school children with teacher at a uniform rate of one cent, about one-third of the entire receipts will go to the municipality and two-thirds to the company. As the cost will be about \$35,000,000 for the lines thus far authorized, an annual revenue of \$1,100,000 will be necessary to pay the interest, sinking-fund charges, and incidental expenses; operating expenses are paid by the company leasing the subway. Thus, if the entire system should carry only 125,000,000 passengers annually, the city would more than pay all expenses."

It is believed that the traffic will greatly exceed this estimate, and that the city will find the subway a paying investment.

THE SYSTEMS OF BUDAPEST, GLASGOW, AND BOSTON.

In Budapest an underground line has been built and equipped, and is being operated by a private company; the city has invested nothing. The city has reserved the privilege, however, of taking over the line in 1940, when the concessions for the surface lines expire, provided announcement is made of its intention two years previous to that date. Otherwise the franchise runs until 1986. After 1916 the city will receive out of the gross revenues from 1 to 5 per cent., calculated on a fixed scale.

The new Glasgow subway passes under the Clyde in two tunnels and connects the business portions of the city with the residential sections to the west and northwest.

The Boston subway is not a distinct system, but merely affords to the surface lines a means

of reaching the business districts without using the surface of the streets. Like Paris, Boston owns its subway and has leased it for twenty years to a private company. The rental will never be less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cost of the subway; and if this sum does not amount to five cents for each car using the subway, it must be made up to that sum. All operating expenses are paid by the company, and at the expiration of the lease the city will pay the fair value of all rails, pipes, wires, etc., affixed to the subway.

SUBSTITUTES FOR SHIP SUBSIDIES.

IN the *North American Review* for January, Mr. Louis Windmüller analyzes the Ship Subsidy bill now before Congress, and concludes that if enacted into law it would fail to accomplish its avowed objects, since the subsidies for which it provides would chiefly accrue, for some time to come, to American lines which cross the Atlantic and Pacific for the purpose of carrying passengers and expensive freight. What the country really needs, says Mr. Windmüller, is carriage at reasonable rates for the immense yield of our agriculture and for the bulky product of our mines.

CHEAP COAL IN AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

Mr. Windmüller, from his study of the question of American coal exportation, believes that, with coal freights reduced to normal rates, we might soon extend the export of that commodity, which we can mine for less money than the English operators, to countries which England now supplies with difficulty. He says:

"If a bounty of 25 cents per ton were to be paid by the Government on American coal exported in American bottoms to foreign countries where it does not conflict with commercial treaties (except to Canada and Mexico), it would stimulate the exportation of this article, foster the building of colliers suitable for the trade by our shipyards, and bring about a reduction in rates of freight which might enable us to sell coal in England. It would take some time before such a bounty could involve the country in any considerable outlay. Long before the export could increase to one-half of the present British exports, the trade would become independent of assistance. Similar bounties have often been paid by older countries for similar objects. Whenever, during the eighteenth century, cereals went below cost of production, England assisted her farmers by an export bounty on wheat. The premiums which the northern countries of Continental Europe have, since 1892, paid on exports of sugar have resulted in a remarkable extension

of beet-root cultivation. Although the United States, once their best customers, impose upon their sugar an additional duty equal to that bounty, the production has continued to increase. Now it is proposed to abolish these export bounties, since oversupply has begun to cause stagnation.

"If we were to stimulate the production and cheapen the supply of coal, we would confer a greater and more lasting benefit upon our country than Germany has reaped from her ephemeral sugar bounty. The cheaper fuel is, the greater is the industrial power of the nation which produces it. Between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans lie unexplored coal fields, the supplies of which are inexhaustible. If some of these, and other hidden resources of our vast territory, were made available by small bounties, larger advantages would result to a greater number of people, at lesser cost, than can be expected from the mail steamers it is proposed to subsidize.

"But bounties are dangerous stimulants, which must be cautiously administered and carefully watched. They should be paid for services only as long as services are rendered, ceasing when their objects have been accomplished."

OUR BURDENSOME NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. Windmüller offers another proposition as an alternative method of fostering our merchant shipping:

"We might try the experiment of allowing our merchants to buy ships where they can get them on the most favorable terms, and offer them American registers on condition that they engage in transportation of our foreign commerce, when conducted by officers trained in a United States naval reserve. There would be no lack of applications for such service, because it would sooner lead to adequate pay and promotion than enlistment in the regular navy. The privilege of sailing foreign-built ships commanded by American officers under our flag would lead toward a modification of our antiquated, whilom British, navigation laws. These statutes, by which British shipping had been protected since Cromwell's time, were practically abandoned by England in 1849, while we were her formidable rival. British merchants were then permitted to buy our ships and sail them under their own flag, when engaged in their foreign commerce. All other maritime nations have followed this example except the United States, and the merchant marine of all other nations has increased, while our own has during that time diminished. One of the consequences has been that American merchants, who have found it to be for their interest to buy English steamers, actually sail

them under the British flag—thus adding to the power and prestige of that country instead of their own. Germany, since Bismarck's time the most ardent advocate of protection, has no reason to regret that she upholds free trade in ships. The steam tonnage of her merchant marine has increased 1,000 per cent. in twenty-nine years, and Stettin has begun to rival Glasgow in furnishing ships for the world's trade. Among leading protectionists, James G. Blaine declared in favor of this policy, because it would lead to an expansion of our trade."

PANAMA AND NICARAGUA CANALS COMPARED.

IN the *Forum* for January, Mr. Arthur P. Davis, chief hydrographer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, offers a comparison of the Panama and Nicaragua routes. His article was prepared before the publication of the report of the commission, and his estimates of cost do not agree with those made by the commission. He discusses several points, however, which are not touched upon in the commission's report, or at least in those portions of it that have been made public.

RELATIVE POSITION.

The matter of the relative position of the two canals is not yet well understood in this country. Explaining this phase of the question, Mr. Davis assumes that the chief uses of the canal will be for vessels passing from Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States to the west coast of America and the ports of northern Asia and return, and for vessels passing between Europe and the west coast of America north of Valparaiso. As the distance from Atlantic ports to Colon is slightly shorter than to Greytown, but from Gulf ports longer, there seems to be little choice on this side. On the Pacific side, however, the Panama route is shorter by about 400 miles for all South American ports, and the Nicaragua by about 500 miles for all others, except ports between the two, which may be neglected. In endeavoring to determine what these differences are, and to estimate the traffic in each direction, Mr. Davis assumes that the volume of traffic used will be approximately ten million tons. The cost of ocean transportation is seen to be one-half mill per mile-ton for steam vessels; but for sailing vessels, owing to the wind conditions, other assumptions must be made. The Nicaragua route is in the zone of trades, which blow almost constantly most of the year, calms being exceptional; while Panama is in the region of calms or doldrums, which are often so protracted as very seriously to interfere with wind navigation. It

has even been thought that a canal at Panama could not be wisely used for sailing vessels, owing to the difficulty and uncertainty involved in approaching and leaving Panama. By working southward to the equator, however, the southeast trades would be reached, and it is believed that the average loss of time would be far from prohibitory. Mr. Davis cites a comparison of the two routes for sailing ships bound to and from San Francisco in 1880, by Lieut. Frederick Collins, U.S.N. In this comparison the sailing distance from Panama to San Francisco is estimated at 5,350 miles, and the number of days at 37; the sailing distance from Nicaragua to San Francisco at 3,240, the days at 23, leaving a difference in favor of Nicaragua of 2,110 miles and 14 days. On the return from San Francisco the difference is less, being about 600 miles in favor of Nicaragua, and from 4 to 5 days, according to the seasons. As to the importance to be assigned to sailing vessels as compared with those propelled by steam, Mr. Davis presents statistics showing that about 8.4 per cent. of the carrying trade of the world is done in sailing vessels. It is believed that a traffic of 588,000 tons per annum would be affected if the average speed of vessels between Nicaragua and San Francisco is 140 miles per day, as stated by Lieutenant Collins; the advantage to Nicaragua would be the equivalent of 1,260 miles, or \$370,440, which capitalized at 4 per cent. corresponds to \$9,261,000.

For steam vessels, the difference in distance gives Nicaragua the advantage in north-bound traffic of \$1,603,000 per annum, and Panama in south-bound traffic of \$549,600. Nicaragua thus has a net advantage of \$1,053,400, which capitalized at 4 per cent. corresponds to \$26,335,000, making a total advantage in favor of Nicaragua in round numbers of \$35,600,000.

ADVANTAGES OF EACH ROUTE SUMMARIZED.

Leaving out of the question the subject of first cost,—that is, construction, concession, right of way, and alternative plans,—Mr. Davis gives a table showing the advantages possessed by each route (on a basis of 10,000,000 tons of annual traffic), as follows:

—Advantage in Favor of—		
	Panama.	Nicaragua.
Length.....	\$21,000,000	.....
Alignment.....	2,000,000	.....
Maintenance.....	2,000,000	.....
Operation.....	2,000,000	.....
Winds.....	1,000,000	.....
Relative position.....	.....	\$35,000,000
Health.....	.....	2,000,000
Local commerce.....	.....	6,000,000
Totals.....	\$28,000,000	\$43,000,000
Less.....	.....	28,000,000
Advantage in favor of Nicaragua.....	.....	\$15,000,000

Mr. Davis does not, however, claim exactness for these figures, admitting that some of them may be changed by investigations now in progress, while some others are matters of opinion on which experts may differ. Mr. Davis' conclusions are as follows:

"1. The American people are determined to have an Isthmian canal owned and controlled exclusively by the United States Government. Having refused partnership with an American company in the enterprise, they will not consent to such partnership with any foreign company.

"2. If both canals were constructed and operated on the same tariff schedule, the Panama would secure only the traffic to and from South American ports between Valparaiso and Panama, and Nicaragua would secure all the rest, nearly three-fourths. Therefore,

"3. It would be financially disastrous to construct and operate a canal at Panama in competition with the United States. This is so obvious that funds to construct a competing canal could never be raised.

"Therefore, it behooves the Panama Canal Company to place a price on its works, such that the American Government can afford economically to pay, and then complete the Panama Canal. Otherwise, the Nicaragua Canal will be built, and the work now accomplished at Panama will be a dead loss."

In Mr. Davis' opinion, if the Panama works and rights can be purchased for less than \$30,000,000, the United States ought to purchase them and complete this canal. On the other hand, if the works and rights are held at more than \$40,000,000, the United States ought to construct the Nicaragua Canal in preference.

ST. THOMAS AND PORTO RICO.

APPROPOS of the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, a paper by Maj. W. A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, on "Porto Rico and a Necessary Military Position in the West Indies," published in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* for January, has a timely interest.

STRATEGIC DEFICIENCIES OF PORTO RICO.

Looking at the matter from the soldier's point of view, Major Glassford shows that Porto Rico's dense population, lack of good interior communications, and long coast line without ports for large vessels render the island difficult of defense. He then proceeds to outline the situation of Porto Rico in the event of a hostile blockade:

"The general structure of the island, consist-

ing for the most part of steep mountain-slopes, together with a wet climate, make the construction and maintenance of many roads across it too expensive for the limited resources of the inhabitants, while any railroad must necessarily follow the coast line, and generally in a position exposed to the attack of an enemy. At present, on account of bad roads, military forces are sent from one part of the island to another by sea transportation, which system of transportation could not be considered in case of a blockade. From the nature of the coast, and the total absence of harbors, with the exception of San Juan, fortification would be restricted to this one place. This harbor, moreover, is suitable only for the entrance and protection of vessels of light draught.

"The island does not produce sufficient food for its million of inhabitants, and in view of the probable greater development of special cultures by the introduction of American capital, it is not likely to do so in the future. The products, such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco, must always first be exchanged for food supplies. Therefore, food supplies will never be found in the island in sufficient quantity to enable the inhabitants to sustain a siege, unless so accumulated for this special purpose. In case of war, the food for a million of people, for a considerable length of time, would have to be provided in a climate where it is very difficult to preserve supplies. A blockade of Porto Rico without this special accumulation of food would produce an immediate famine.

"Another consideration, which is not of inferior importance, is the fact that the defense of the island will always devolve upon the American soldier. It would be impossible under any circumstances to recruit a force among the natives which would be of any practical use in resisting invasion. The physical and mental qualities of the inhabitants unfit the greater part of them for the work of a soldier; and even if they were so fitted, they could not be relied upon. A strong garrison of American troops in Porto Rico will



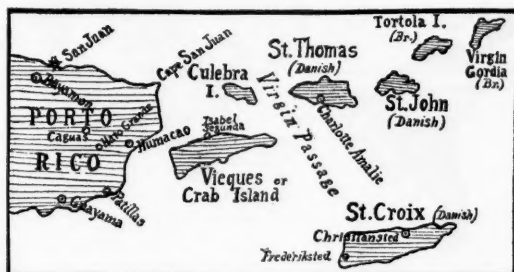
always be necessary for its defense against invasion, and for the maintenance of public order."

In Major Glassford's opinion, Porto Rico has no very great strategic value. Furthermore, the island has no harbors or estuaries suitable for the coaling of battleships, so that it is practically useless as a coaling station. What would serve our purpose, in a military point of view, much better than Porto Rico, according to Major Glassford's observations, would be "a well-protected, deep harbor in some small island that contains few inhabitants—a point that can be fortified and supplied to resist a long siege." Porto Rico itself, according to this view, can best be defended by maintaining an isolated strong position in the neighborhood.

"With such a position, made impregnable, it may be concluded that, were San Juan simply fortified against a sudden attack, and considering that Porto Rico possesses no military resources to attract an enemy and no harbors in which battleships might be coaled and repaired, that no probable enemy would care to waste his strength in capturing what could not possibly, under such circumstances, be of any use to him.

MILITARY ADVANTAGES OF ST. THOMAS.

"The island of St. Thomas offers conditions suitable for developing a first-class military out-



THE DANISH WEST INDIES AND PORTO RICO.

(St. Thomas is distant about forty miles from the easternmost extremity of Porto Rico.)

post. This island possesses all the natural advantages enabling it to be converted into a second Gibraltar. The structure of this narrow island, with its long central ridge, having a general elevation of about a thousand feet, with some points five hundred feet higher, is especially adapted for the emplacement of fortifications commanding both shores at the same time, making it extremely difficult for an enemy to approach or to obtain a foothold upon the island. The elevated ground in the immediate neighborhood of the excellent roadsteads which this island affords makes the question of harbor defense a comparatively easy one. This position, with its few inhabitants, could easily be provisioned for a long siege. The harbor of Charlotte Amelia and the numerous sheltered places about the island afford six and seven fathoms of water; besides, this harbor and the roadsteads are on the southern side of the island, completely protected from the prevailing strong winds. If this place were strongly fortified and provisioned, it would be necessary for an enemy contemplating a descent upon Porto Rico to first take it into account.

"This location on the northeast rim of the Antilles is in close proximity to many of the passages into the Caribbean Sea, and affords an excellent point of observation near European pos-

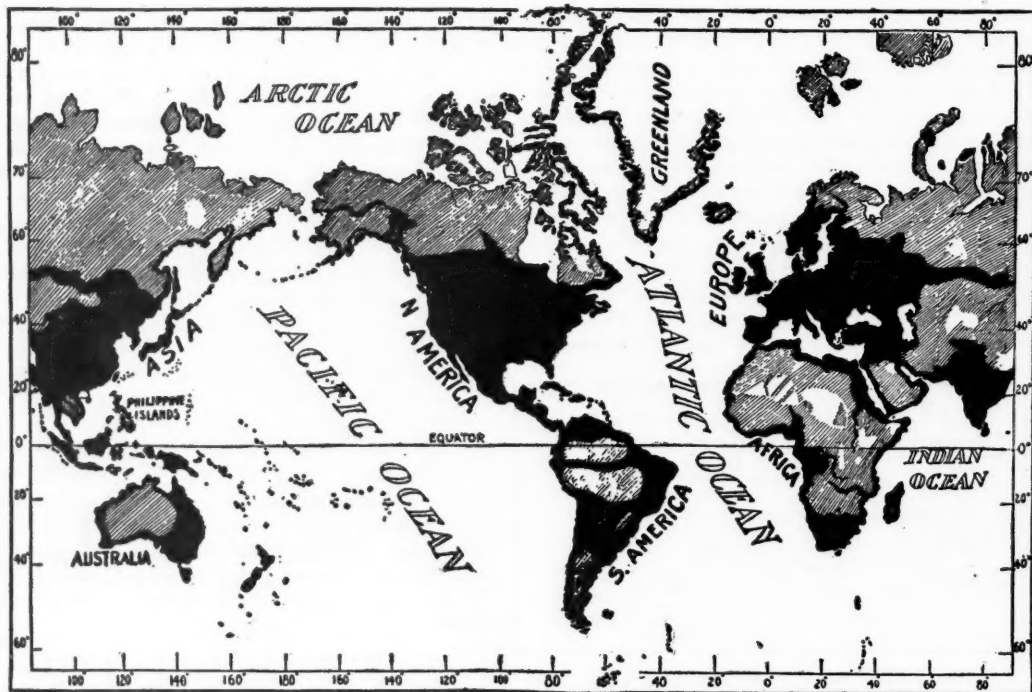
sessions in the archipelago. While being near other islands, St. Thomas is practically in the open ocean, and permits the entrance and egress of a fleet without its being observed. It is also a center of the West Indian submarine cable systems, being about midway between the Windward Passage and the Trinidad entrance to the Caribbean Sea.

"The strategy of a position at St. Thomas in regard to an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama need not be specially explained further than to say that this point lies in the direct track of European traffic to the isthmus, and having the same distance as New York from nearly all the ports of Europe."

WHAT REMAINS TO BE EXPLORED.

"FIELDS for Future Explorers" is the title of Sir Henry M. Stanley's paper in the January *Windsor*. He opens by sketching the characteristics of the last five decades in Africa. 1850-1880 were years of exploration and discovery; 1881-1890 covered the period of scramble; the last decade has been one of internal development:

"Regiments of natives have been drilled and uniformed, missions, schools, and churches are



THE HALF-SHADED PARTS OF THIS MAP INDICATE TERRITORY STILL TO BE EXPLORED.

flourishing; and every symptom of the slave trade, which was fast devastating the interior even in the eighties, has completely disappeared."

GREAT WORK FOR THE SURVEYOR.

Yet "the continent remains, for most practical purposes, as unknown as when the Victoria Nyanza and the Congo were undiscovered."

"The work of the old class of African explorers may be said to come to an end with the last year of the nineteenth century, though there remain a few tasks yet incomplete, which I shall presently mention. The twentieth century is destined to see, probably within the next decade or two, the topographic delineation of a large portion of the continent by geodetic triangulation."

VIRGIN HEIGHTS TO SCALE.

There are other tasks awaiting "young men of means and character."

"Those who are fond of Alpine climbing, and aspire to do something useful and worth doing, might take either of the snowy mountains, Ruwenzori, Kenia, Mfumbiro, and thoroughly explore it after the style of Hans Meyer, who took Kilima Mjaro for his subject. There are peaks also in the Elgon cluster north of the Victoria Nyanza over 14,000 feet high, which might well repay systematic investigation."

The African lake-beds and lake-basins offer tempting subjects of inquiry.

DARK PLACES OF THE EARTH.

Passing from the continent forever associated with his name, the writer treats of other parts of the world. He says:

"West and northwest Brazil contain several parts as little known to the European world as the darkest parts of Africa. The debatable territory between Ecuador and southeastern Colombia, parts of Cuzco and La Pas in Bolivia, the Peruvian Andes, the upper basin of the Pilcomayo, and an extensive portion of Patagonia are regions of great promise to geographical investigators, and whence valuable results may be anticipated."

"The Great Siberian Railway will afford many a starting-place for explorations to the south, and the fifth part of the Asiatic continent which lies between Lake Baikal and the Himalaya range furnishes a very large field for them. Tibet has long withstood the attempts of travelers to penetrate it for a systematic survey. . . . Perseverance will conquer in the end, and both Tibet and China will have to yield. Arabia and Persia have much to unfold."

The writer also mentions north and south polar regions, and closes by demanding greater

precision and completeness in the work of future explorers. The article is accompanied by a most instructive map showing by degrees of shading the more and the less known portions of the globe. The reader will be struck by the vast extent of blank space still awaiting the explorer, and of the lightly shaded parts, which need much fuller investigation than they have yet received.

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

THE *Monthly Review* publishes an article by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador at the Court of St. James', which will attract attention, not only because of the personality of its distinguished author, but also from the fact that it gives a brief and authoritative summary of one of the greatest revolutions effected in the nineteenth century. Baron Hayashi thus describes how Japan readjusted its constitution to the necessities of modern times:

"Under the Emperor, supported by those statesmen whose intellectual superiority made them recognized leaders of the new government, the two parties were amalgamated into one, and the modern progressive policy was definitely adopted in 1868. On March 14 in that year, the Emperor, soon after his accession to the throne, proclaimed on oath the five principles that were to guide the government newly established."

"First. Deliberative assemblies shall be established on a broad basis, in order that governmental measures may be adopted in accordance with public opinion (taken in broad sense)."

"Secondly. The concord of all classes of society shall in all emergencies of the state be the first aim of the government."

"Thirdly. Means shall be found for the furtherance of the lawful desires of all individuals without discrimination as to persons."

"Fourthly. All purposeless precedents and useless customs being discarded, justice and righteousness shall be the guide of all actions."

"Fifthly. Knowledge and learning shall be sought after throughout the whole world, in order that the status of the Empire of Japan may be raised ever higher and higher."

Having described the principles upon which the government acted, Baron Hayashi thus tells us the way in which they were carried out in practice:

"The very first care of the imperial government was to send, at the state expense, those persons who held or were to hold responsible posts in the government to various countries of Europe and America, in order to widen their views. These were soon followed by young students, who were sent out to complete their

education in a regular manner at the colleges and universities abroad. At the same time, colleges and schools were established in Japan, under European teachers and professors, to educate the youths in all branches of modern sciences and arts. A system of national education was established on a very wide basis, elementary schools being founded in every village, however small, in the country, where the young girls and boys were taught by the teachers trained in the normal schools. . . . In regard to the system of government, the most important measure was the establishment of deliberative assemblies of various grades in the villages, towns, and provinces, respectively."

For many years past, all of these have been found to work satisfactorily. Finally, the national assembly was summoned in 1890, in accordance with the constitution granted in the preceding year, by which political, civil, and religious liberties are guaranteed.

The administration of justice has been organized on the most enlightened models, and the laws, both civil and penal, have been codified.

Thus for more than thirty years the government and policy of Japan have been conducted strictly in accordance with the proclamations of the Emperor at the beginning of his reign, and still give every promise of continued improvement.

CHINA AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A WELL-KNOWN authority on international law, M. Arthur Desjardins, contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* two long articles on this important but extremely technical subject. He shows in what manner China first assumed a place within the pale of international society; briefly, it may be said that this admission of China to the ranks of civilized states dates from the Anglo-Chinese treaty of 1842, and the treaties concluded two years later between China and the United States, and China and France. It was a wonderfully new departure for the Son of Heaven to make treaties with barbarians. M. Desjardins then deals with the question of how China observes the laws of international morality. Of course, it is a very difficult question how far the unwritten international law of Europe is applicable to Oriental nations; but it may broadly be said that a certain degree of good faith may not unreasonably be exacted from all civilized peoples, and the high civilization of China may of course be taken for granted. It is curious that, although individual Chinamen are almost quixotically honorable in business dealings, the foreign policy of the Chinese Govern-

ment is, and has been for half a century, based upon deceit and complete lack of scruple. No doubt, this is largely due to the necessity imposed upon Chinese statesmen to deceive the Emperor for the sake of their own interests, and to deceive the "foreign devils" in order to please the Emperor. The traditional view of the court was well illustrated by the memorable edict of July, 1859, which denounced the open revolt of the English barbarians, with whom the French barbarians had made common cause. The sole foundation for this monstrous perversion of the real fact was that China had merely been asked to ratify a convention concluded in the most regular manner.

TREATY RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

M. Desjardins goes on to assert that the Chinese have no conception of humanity and charity as these qualities are understood in the West, and he cites the horrible savagery of the Chinese penal code as proof of this. In the second part of his article, M. Desjardins studies the question of how China has discharged the duties imposed upon her by treaties. As may be expected, he does not mince matters in charging the Chinese with systematically eluding their treaty obligations, however solemnly entered into; indeed, he has only to point to the siege of the legations in Peking as the crowning violation of the most elementary principles of international law. Arising out of this position, it may be laid down that a state which fulfills all its international duties may legitimately claim the free enjoyment of its international rights. It becomes, then, a question how far China should enjoy international rights when she has proved so shamelessly false to her international duties.

CONDUCT OF THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

DR. E. J. DILLON, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in China, is the ablest and most experienced of all the special correspondents now engaged on the English press. He has just returned from China, and he contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article of thirty-two pages, which he entitles "The European Lamb and the Chinese Wolf."

Dr. Dillon begins by pointing out that it is nonsense to talk of the Chinese as barbarians. Chinese civilization is different from our own; but while in some respects it differs from it for the worse, in many respects it differs from it for the better. Dr. Dillon says:

"The Chinaman enjoys much greater freedom than the inhabitants of some of the states which are so eager to befriend him. He can go about

whither and when he lists without let or hindrance from police or officialdom. He knows nothing of passports, which render the Russian's life a burden, and often bind the *mooshik* to the soil from which he seeks to escape; he has no periodic dealings with the authorities, like the Austrian, German, and Frenchman; he snaps his finger at military conscription; he is hampered by no law of association such as European states enforce; he can call meetings, address street gatherings, combine with his fellows, criticise the government in spoken and written word, and even object to the maintenance of the Manchu dynasty. He is handicapped by no invidious distinctions between classes and masses, the only categories being the literary and the non-literary; and any man born of honest parents has all careers open to him, and may, if Nature has not been too chary of her intellectual gifts, become the equal of the mandarin and a mandarin himself. It is much easier for a poor man's son to become ambassador in China than for a person of the same class to push his way into diplomacy in Great Britain.

"The faults of the Chinese—and they are many—are mainly the outcome of their good points. Accustomed to pay close attention to little things, they often slur over the great ones; ever prone to cultivate the form, they frequently overlook the substance. Hating evil, they shun rather than combat it."

"CIVILIZING" METHODS.

But the Chinese faults, however great they may be, are not those which offend us; nor have we anything to do with them if they prefer their civilization, with all its faults, to the civilization of the West. Dr. Dillon says:

"China has never meddled in European affairs, never given the powers any just cause of complaint. In fact, her chief sin consists in her obstinate refusal to put herself in a state to do either. She is not encroaching upon the territory of others, although her population has become too numerous for her own. Her only desire is to be left, as she leaves others, in peace. She has a right to this isolation. Russia allows no foreign missionaries to convert her people. To induce a Russian subject to abandon his church for Protestantism or Catholicism is a crime, punishable by law. Why should a similar act not be similarly labeled and treated in China? It is, of course, useless to expect the powers to change their line of action. But it is hardly too much to ask that the press should modify its language describing it. Why should cultured and more or less truth-loving peoples persist in speaking of the glorious work of civilizing China, when it is evident that they

are ruining her people and demoralizing their own troops besides?"

The story which Dr. Dillon has to tell confirms only too terribly his statements that the allies are ruining the Chinese and at the same time demoralizing their own people. Dr. Dillon says:

"To compare nationalities in respect of the guilt of their representatives would be at once misleading to the historian and prejudicial to the cause of humanity. It is enough to know that outrages against female honor were heinous and many; together with the taking of unprotected lives and property, they were the crimes most frequently committed by the allied troops."

UNLAWFUL LOOTING.

After this statement, it is an anti-climax to speak of looting; but seeing that looting was expressly forbidden by the Hague Conference, to which China was a party, it may be well to quote the following testimony:

"The lawless looting, which the rules of war against barbarians were said to warrant, was continued until there was nothing left worth carrying off. And even then the practice was not everywhere forbidden. The Japanese were the first to stop it, and the Russians soon afterward followed suit. But then the Japs had netted very much more than any of their allies. The allied troops, not satisfied with what they had pillaged in the Chinese quarters of the cities, sometimes looted the houses of European residents, carried every portable article away, and wantonly destroyed what they could not carry. Pianos were demolished with bayonets, mirrors shattered in a hundred fragments, paintings cut into strips. This was done by Europeans in the houses of the people whom they had been sent to protect."

HUMANE PRACTICES OF THE JAPANESE.

It was natural that people should loot the property of those whom they did not hesitate to murder, and murder, deliberate, wholesale, and retail, seems to have been the order of the day. The German Emperor, one would think, must feel some qualms of conscience when he realizes how terribly his incitement to give no quarter and fight like Huns has been obeyed by the troops whom he sent forth to slaughter. Dr. Dillon says:

"Down to the beginning of November, the British were the only troops which, to my knowledge, gave quarter to Boxers, taking the wounded members into hospital and caring for them as for their own men. They also refused, more than once, to shoot in cold blood Chinamen who had fought against them in battle, but were taken weeks later, without arms in their hands. On

the other hand, the Japanese, who throughout this invasion of China have been on their Sunday behavior, were the only power among the allies who understood the natives, gained their confidence, restored perfect order, and reestablished the reign of law. The Japanese districts of Tientsin and Peking, for instance, were model cities quite apart from all others.

"Against this species of devilry the Japanese generals very sternly set their faces, visiting the offenders brought before them with such terrible punishment that among their troops the practice died suddenly out, and the Japs succeeded in setting an example of political wisdom to all the foreign allies. In battle fearless and fierce, they were wont to spare the lives of harmless people in all towns and cities, and to post up notices on the doors within which such protected citizens dwelt, calling upon all their allies to spare and 'not to molest the inmates, who are good, loyal people.'"

MASSACRES BY SO-CALLED CHRISTIAN TROOPS.

The worst massacre appears to have been that of three hundred unarmed coolies who were employed in unloading ships at the port of Taku. They were endeavoring to escape, when "in an evil hour they were espied by the Russian troops, who at that time had orders, it is said, to slay every human being who wore a pigtail. Each of the three hundred defenseless coolies at once became a target for Muscovite bullets."

But this was only one incident among many such. Dr. Dillon says:

"I speak as an eye-witness when I say, for example, that over and over again the gutters of the city of Tung-chow ran red with blood, and I sometimes found it impossible to go my way without getting my boots bespattered with human gore. There were few shops, private houses, and courtyards without dead bodies and pools of dark blood. Amid a native population whose very souls quaked with fear at the sight of a rifle, revolver, or military uniform, a reign of red terror was inaugurated for which there seems no adequate motive.

"The thirst of blood had made men mad. The pettiest and most despicable whippersnapper who happened to have seen the light of day in Europe or Japan had uncontrolled power over the life and limbs, the body and soul, of the most highly cultivated Chinamen in the city. From this decision there was no appeal. A Chinaman never knew what might betide him an hour hence, if the European lost his temper. He might lie down to rest, after having worked like a beast of burden for twelve or fourteen hours, only to be suddenly awakened out of his sleep, marched

a few paces from his hard couch, and shot dead. He was never told, and probably seldom guessed, the reason why."

But the article must be read as a whole to appreciate the terrible significance of the revelation which it affords of the way in which Christians make war. We cannot conclude, however, without quoting one more episode from this apocalypse of crime:

"Hard by a spot named Koh So, I saw two bodies on the low-lying ledge of the shore. Accustomed by this time to behold in the broad light of day some of the horrors which the soil of the graveyard hides from all living things but the worm, I should have glided carelessly past them but for the pathos of their story, which



BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.

(From the *Cri de Paris*.)

needed no articulate voice to tell. A father and his boy of eight had been shot down in the name of civilization while holding each other's hands and praying for mercy. And there they lay, hand still holding hand, while a brown dog was slowly eating one of the arms of the father. To Europeans at home, such a sight would appeal with force; to Chinamen, it is the embodiment of spiritual as well as physical misery; for the son who should have kept his father's memory alive in this world, and been helpful to him in the world to come, had been cut down as well as himself."

Confirmed by Sir Robert Hart.

The *Fortnightly* is fortunate enough to have obtained a second article from Sir Robert Hart, which arrived after the body of the magazine had gone to press. It is therefore printed as a kind of appendix to the number. There is nothing in this article so sensational as that which appeared in the November issue, but there is

much in it to provoke reflection. Sir Robert confirms the testimony of Dr. Dillon and other correspondents as to the atrocities which characterized the advance of the allies upon Peking:

"From Taku to Peking, the foreigner has marched triumphantly; there have only been a few fights, and every foot of ground has not had to be contested, but yet every hamlet, or village, or town along the way has the mark of the avenger on it: populations have disappeared, houses and buildings have been burned and destroyed, and crops are rotting all over the country in the absence of reapers. Remembering how these places teemed with happy, contented, industrious people last spring, it is hard to realize that autumn does not find them there—they have all vanished—and that along the hundred and twenty miles between beach and capital scarcely a sign of life is to be seen, and one cannot help sorrowing over the necessity or the fatality which brought about such woe and desolation."

As for the argument which some use in defense of this policy of brutality, that it was necessary to strike terror and produce a summary impression throughout China, Sir Robert replies by saying:

"As for the teaching or terrorizing effect that the march of the allies has had, it has merely affected the borders of a road through two or three of the two hundred or more prefectures which make up the eighteen provinces, and the prevalent belief at a distance is that the foreigners have been thrashed and are not victorious."

GERMANY AND THE ARMED PEACE.

M. JEAN DE BLOCH'S article in the *Revue des Revues* on "Germany and the Armed Peace" is in strange contrast with the German delegates' stout assertion at the Hague Conference that the German nation was not crushed beneath the burden of militarism, but that, on the contrary, it had never been so prosperous as since it began to pile armament upon armament.

Comparing the condition of Germany with that of Russia, the writer finds Russia much the better off of the two. Germany, he considers, would be far more vulnerable to attack than either France or Russia, and her powers of resistance would be more quickly exhausted. Germany, in case of war between the Dual Alliance and the Triple, must not trust too much to the Triple. Italy would go bankrupt almost as soon as war broke out; and as for Austria, "Germany knows better than any of her foes that help from this quarter is more than problematical." War would now be almost fatal to Germany. Once an agri-

cultural country, she has become industrial, importing more and more food from abroad. If she mobilized her 4,000,000 men, she would deprive herself at once of the men who produce 9,000,000 tons of food. Then in war time where would she get her raw materials for her factories? Every source of their supply would be cut off. "Trade and industry are the support of 20,000,000 men; but when commercial and industrial activity has ceased, and the price of provisions is trebled, how can they possibly be fed?" Germany, says M. de Bloch, is getting into a worse and worse position commercially. She is selling cheaper and cheaper; she is seeking foreign markets; but that will not get her out of her difficulties. "The only way of salvation is in the decrease of armaments." Germany's past years of magnificent prosperity can never come again. Why, if her expenses are not heavy, did she go to America to raise a loan in order to defray the cost of her expedition to China?

Since 1870, M. de Bloch calculates that Germany's power of resistance in case of war has decreased by 70 per cent., a fact which he attributes to the impoverishment of the agricultural popula-



MILITARISM VERSUS BREAD.

"Is this all we have for dinner?"
 "Yes, because you have not filled the cupboards with bread, but with soldiers and ships."

(From *Wahre Jacob*, of Stuttgart.)

tion and the flocking to the towns. The prosperity of the German nation is only a delusion. In reality, 40 per cent. of its population have incomes not above 197 marks a year; 54 per cent. of its population have incomes not above 276 marks a year; 5 per cent. of its population have incomes not above 896 marks a year; 1 per cent. of its population have incomes not above 2,781 marks.

But M. de Bloch consoles himself with the thought that "the German nation is a nation of thinkers and philosophers; in the end they will recognize the truth. May Heaven grant that it is not too late!"

SOCIALISM IN ITALY.

AN anonymous writer in *La Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence, November 16) analyzes the returns of the last general Italian elections in an elaborate series of tables, for the purpose of showing that the Socialist victories in the elections were out of proportion to the ballots cast by the Socialist party.

"The elections of June 3-10, 1900," he says, "present themselves to the conscientious observer under a point of view of exceptional gravity. . . . Examining the general results as compared with those of the preceding general elections, we have:

Year.	Population.	Electors.	Voting.
1897.....	31,200,490	2,120,900	1,241,486
1900.....	31,762,310	2,248,509	1,310,480

Although the contest has been active enough in many regions, . . . and the number of electors has increased by 127,600, the aggregate of contestants has remained stationary." The elective franchise is not universal for male subjects in Italy, and we see that but little more than half of the enrolled electors availed themselves of their right. In a population of nearly thirty-two millions, the fate of a ministry and the political status of the kingdom were decided in a struggle between less than a million and a third of voters.

A "FUSION" MOVEMENT.

In the last previous general elections—those of 1897—the Socialists entered the contest as a distinct party and nominated their own candidates in 245 electoral districts. In the general elections of 1900 there was a coalition between the Socialists and Republicans. "By the condition of the Chamber of Deputies," says the reviewer, "it had been foreseen that there would be an appeal to the electors, and coalitions had been arranged between the parties that had a common political

aim. In the past general elections the Republicans and Radicals were enemies. In these (of 1900) the errors of the government united those who had a common aim under a title sufficiently comprehensive—namely, the *popular parties*," the divergent purposes of the coalescing factions being disclosed by such plain declarations as,— "This is the common understanding,—to fight against the same enemy, . . . but with different purposes."

APPARENT GAINS IN 1900.

In general, "the popular parties" nominated and supported in any district a candidate belonging to the element that had the most voters in that district. Where a candidate of "the extreme Left" had no chance of election, none was put in the field. With what political sagacity its choice was made, the discomfiture of the Conservatives in the elections showed. In districts where out-and-out Socialists were nominated as such, there were elected 30 among 112 candidates. In these districts the Socialist candidates got, in 1900, 160,454 votes, while in 1897 they received 140,100. The reviewer attributes the gain not to the growth of the Socialist party, but to the aid given its candidates by its allies. Considerable support for this opinion is found in the reviewer's tables. If this opinion be correct, the Socialists have a larger representation in the Italian Chamber of Deputies than is proportioned to their numbers in the districts where they were successful. The circumstances of the case, and the manner in which the electoral campaign was carried on, make this conclusion approximately certain. Deputy Leopoldo Franchetti, writing in *Nuova Antologia* for July 1, said: "A great part of these [Socialist] votes come from men who, by temperament and interests, are Conservatives; but they express, in the only manner allowed them, their desire to have an administration that administers, a magistracy that does justice, a finance that spends the public money for uses exclusively public." That is, extreme discontent among Italian electors expresses itself in voting for Socialist candidates, even when the voters do not hold socialistic theories.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

After reviewing somewhat elaborately the supposed causes of the defeat of the Conservatives, the writer in *La Rassegna Nazionale* takes up the question, What must be done by the Conservatives to recover their lost ground? To many it will seem odd that the writer proposes to defeat radicalism and socialism by admitting to the elective franchise lower classes of voters than those who now have it. Perhaps he has in mind Disraeli's

success in reëstablishing the power of the Conservative party in England by digging down to a stratum of disfranchised people who were not in sympathy with the Liberals. But the resemblance between the present political situation in Italy and the condition of things in England when Disraeli made his masterstroke is only superficial; Disraeli was not wrestling with "subversives" for power, but with a party only less conservative than his own. By going to a lower social stratum, Disraeli found a class of voters who were the natural allies of the aristocracy. It is not likely that the conservatives of Italy will reach success in the same way.

A CONSERVATIVE-SOCIALIST ALLIANCE.

Other Italian Conservatives think that the best way of reëstablishing their party is to conciliate the Socialists and make them allies. Writers who have this opinion point out that, while there is a necessary antagonism between monarchic and republican principles, there is no such opposition between monarchism and socialism; if the Socialists would concede the monarchic principle, some of the practical objects which they strive for could be grafted into the conservative policy. A proposed name for the party so formed is the "Monarchic Radical party." An anonymous contributor to *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* (December 15), under the theme, "The Italian Radical Party and the Monarchy," says:

"As the rise and establishment of the Socialist party has completely nullified the Republican party, the Monarchic Radical party ought to adopt the purpose of making the Socialist party useless. The Socialist party (there is need to recognize the fact) has been produced and developed in Italy more by the fault of the constitutional parties than by its own inherent strength. The constitutional parties (even the most advanced) did not give attention to the social question until it had become an effective instrument in the hands of the enemies of institutions. . . . A true imprudence and a real weakness of many of the cabinets that have succeeded one another in these last years was, for example, their failure to recognize what high interests would be promoted by making their own some parts, the most acceptable, of the programme of the Socialist party."

And, bringing his policy to a somewhat more definite statement, the writer continues: "Now, precisely, the reform of individual and family rights ought to be the basis of the programme of the Monarchic Radical party. From there only would it be able to proceed logically to the consideration of all those things pertaining to the widest expression of the social life."

WOMEN IN BRITISH POLITICS.

TO the first December number of the *Revue de Paris*, M. Osterogorski contributes an amusing paper on "Political Women in England." In that happy country, we are assured, the women possess, thanks to their organization, a means of political influence that is possessed by the sex in no other country, and this although the British Constitution holds women at arm's length. There is no real reason to believe that women had a parliamentary franchise in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; indeed, when we come to the eighteenth century it is incidentally stated in the judgments of the Court of Queen's Bench that women have not the right of voting because the choice of a member of Parliament demands a developed intelligence which women are not thought to possess. The French Revolution found its imitators in England, who formed popular societies, after the fashion of the Paris clubs; these were really secret societies composed principally of the working class, and women were admitted to all the privileges of membership. The Female Reform Society of Blackburn spread throughout the manufacturing districts, and the women were invited to found affiliated societies in order to aid the men in their political action, and also to inculcate in their children a profound hatred for their tyrannical governors.

At the great meeting at Manchester, in 1819, which resulted in the Manchester massacre, two female clubs attended with a banner of white silk. In the agitation which led to the great Reform Bill, women played a certain part, and it is amusing to read nowadays a manifesto which the Tories of Norwich addressed to the ladies of the city, urging them to use their influence against the bill. The terms of this document will hardly bear repetition nowadays, although it is quoted in Mr. Holyoake's "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life." The women of the aristocracy and of the middle class did not take much interest in politics until comparatively lately, although there are some notable examples of the ability of the sex in the important work of canvassing; and M. Osterogorski, of course, brings up again the fine old story of the Duchess of Devonshire giving a kiss to a butcher. Cobden's Anti-Corn Law League, although it took full advantage of women's work in organization, yet did not permit them to appear in public except at dinners and teas.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE AND THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The general election of 1868 was the first in which women took a really important part. Women began to speak in public meetings, partly to plead for woman's suffrage and partly

in the interests of their party candidates. Women next obtained the right to vote in municipal and school-board elections; and the great Liberal victory of 1880 was to a considerable extent due to the efforts of women, though the Tories also had their regiments of electoral Amazons. M. Osterogorski does full justice to the part played by Lord Randolph Churchill in organizing Tory democracy; to him principally is due that wonderful incarnation of mingled sentiment and snobbery, the Primrose League. It is to the inclusion of women that M. Osterogorski attributes the astounding success of the league, and to the marvelously rapid increase of its membership. Of course, he is not deceived by the league's affectation of independence of party politics; he sees clearly enough that it is really identical with the Tory party,—in fact, it is really wonderful how accurately this foreign observer has estimated the peculiar strength of the league, its social influence, the value of all its frippery of badges and decorations, and the subtle boycotting which it practises. Its success, however, as he explains, varies very much in different districts. As a general rule, it prospers most in rural districts and in the poorest quarters of the towns. The Liberals, it must be admitted, have not achieved so great a practical success with the Women's Liberal Associations, although these have done yeoman—or should we not say yeomen?—service to the cause. The members are chiefly the wives of workingmen, directed by a number of women of the middle class, and a few great ladies. M. Osterogorski thinks that the Liberal women display far more political earnestness than their sisters of the Primrose League; certainly, their teas and *conversazioni* do not boast of that music-hall element which renders the *réunions* of the Primrose League so popular.

DISSENSIONS IN THE RANKS OF THE LIBERALS.

M. Osterogorski passes on to deal with the woman's suffrage movement, and he shows how Mr. Gladstone's opposition to this reform caused a great split in the federation. This question of woman's suffrage is not the only one, however, which separates Liberal women; indeed, this foreign observer is quite shocked at some of the topics which are urged by the Women's Liberal Federation. M. Osterogorski heard the ungallant opinion frequently expressed both by Conservatives and by Radicals that there is no good in women electioneering; this criticism being based, apparently, on a certain lack of tact on the part of some ardent political women who do not always pay respect to the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act.

MR. HARMSWORTH'S "SIMULTANEOUS" NEWSPAPER.

MR. ALFRED HARMSWORTH, the editor and proprietor of the London *Daily Mail*, contributes to the *North American Review* for January an article on "The Simultaneous Newspapers of the Twentieth Century."

After enlarging on the somewhat novel proposition that comparatively slight progress has been made in the development of the newspaper dur-



MR. ALFRED HARMSWORTH.

ing the last hundred years, Mr. Harmsworth proceeds to outline what, in his view, the course of that development is likely to be in the century on which we are entering—"the century of combination and centralization." He says:

"For good or for ill, the day of the small trader is past, and that of the great emporium has come. The tendency is for large corporations to absorb the individual. I do not say that this is the best possible state of things; I only refer to it as a fact to be dealt with. I feel certain that the newspaper of the twentieth century will be drawn into the vortex of combination and centralization. In fact, given the man, the capital, the organization, and the occasion, there seems to be no reason why one or two newspapers may not presently dominate great sections of the United States, or almost the whole of Great Britain. In other words, where there are now a multitude of papers—good, bad, and indifferent—there will be then one or two great journals."

Mr. Harmsworth admits that such an organization must be of slow growth, but he is certain that the thing can be done. In fact, it is

already foreshadowed, in this country, in Mr. Hearst's proprietorship of the *Chicago American*, the *San Francisco Examiner*, and the *New York Journal*, while in England Mr. Harmsworth's own *Daily Mail* is published simultaneously in London and Manchester, two centers of population 200 miles apart, and by means of Mr. Harmsworth's own railroad trains is read at breakfast-tables 500 miles apart.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, as is well known, publishes the *Herald* simultaneously in New York and Paris, and the *Galveston News* is published simultaneously at Dallas and Galveston, Texas.

THE "SIMULTANEOUS" FEATURE.

Mr. Harmsworth's idea of the newspaper of the twentieth century is thus expressed in brief:

"Let us suppose one of the great American newspapers—say the *Sun*, of New York, in my opinion perhaps the best arranged of all American newspapers—under the control of a man of the journalistic ability of Delane, the greatest of the former editors of the *London Times*, certainly the greatest political editor in the history of journalism, backed by an organization as perfect as that of the Standard Oil Company, and issued simultaneously each morning in (say) New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other points in America; or at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Newcastle, in Great Britain. Is it not obvious that the power of such a paper might become such as we have not yet seen in the history of the press? And would not such a journal effectually revive the waning influence of the newspaper upon the life and thought of the nation?"

HOW SUCH A SYSTEM WOULD WORK.

Assuming that such a newspaper trust as Mr. Harmsworth describes can actually gain control of the situation, what will be its method of meeting the popular demand for its products? Mr. Harmsworth is convinced that actual simultaneous publication is necessarily involved in the scheme. Distribution over a wide area by means of special newspaper trains is practicable in England, but not in America, where the distances between centers are too great. The paper must be on sale early and punctually, and not subject to the contingencies of railroad delays and accidents.

"The case would be met by the existence of an adequate number of editorial and publishing offices, so distributed among the great centers of population as to be in close touch with all parts of the country, and all connected directly, by

special telegraph and telephone wires, with the central office, which would be a great news-distributing agency, as well as the seat of control. My own experience, and that of others, shows that there is no practical difficulty in the way of telegraphing the entire contents of the paper to a distant branch office, where it is set up in exact *facsimile* of the London issue, with the addition of local news, and published simultaneously. It would, of course, be essential to pay adequate attention to this local news. This would involve, as with my own paper, the existence of a local news editor, with his assistants and a staff of reporters, in each center. The simultaneous newspaper would be so arranged as to provide space for a given number of columns of local news. This could, of course, be increased or diminished as occasion required.

"In a simple form, this kind of thing already exists in Great Britain and in America. The smaller local weeklies are seldom of purely local production. With us, the whole of the newspaper, with the exception of the middle opening, is edited, set up, and printed in London, and is then sent in sheets to the various towns, where a local staff insert the news items and advertisements of the district, and publish the paper. This is not a very high type of journalism, but it works well, and supplies a better service than could be obtained by the local staff alone.

"The local editorial staffs, as with my journal, would also act as special correspondents for the metropolitan headquarters. In this way an organized and capable local news service would be substituted for the present method of employing some local resident to send along any news that he may think suitable—a method which frequently breaks down in an emergency, and at best is but a casual and haphazard one. Thus, there would still be abundant scope and employment for the most capable journalist of the nation."

Mr. Harmsworth admits that all trusts have their attendant evils, and he attempts no advocacy of a newspaper trust; all that he tries to do in his article is to show that such a combination is practicable and workable.

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE CHEMIST.

IN *McClure's* for February, Dr. Ira Remsen, professor of chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, talks most interestingly of the unsolved problems of chemistry. He says that what chemists have not found out as to the composition of the commonest and most important substances is very vast as compared to what they have found out. So far as the elements of plants and animals are concerned, he says his field of

science is reasonably enlightened as to fats. In other words, chemists can start out with carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen—elementary substances—and can make in the laboratory the same fats that occur in living things. Not that any one has done this; but, if one had unlimited time, it could be done. Even this is a feat which would not have been possible some years ago. Sugar, too, is not an unsolved problem. The labors of Emil Fischer, of Berlin, and others in the past few years have done more to clear up the problem of the sugars than all that had been accomplished before. A chemist can make a simple form of sugar, too, in the laboratory from its elements. As to the other two carbohydrates, though, starch and cellulose, the chemist can do no boasting. Professor Remsen says that his profession knows very little indeed about starch, and that there is little promise of success in what has been done in attempts to find out about this all-important substance. Cellulose, which is the basis of plants, just as bones are the basis of animals,—the constituent of plants that gives them form and enables them to resist the disintegrating influences of nature,—is another mystery. About all the chemists know is that when a piece of wood is treated with certain active chemical substances many of the constituents are destroyed and removed, and that what is known as wood-pulp remains. This is mainly cellulose. Paper is more or less pure cellulose. But beyond this the chemists can tell us little about this all-important substance. They think it is distantly related to starch, and they know it contains only the three elements—carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. But how to put these together to make cellulose is yet to be found out.

THE PROTEIDS—PROTOPLASM.

Professor Remsen confesses himself even more ashamed that his branch of science has not done any finding out about the proteids. The proteids form the principal solids of the muscular, nervous, and glandular tissues, of the serum of blood, of serous fluids, and of lymph; so they are all-important to our life. Yet they are unsolved problems, and he says they are likely to remain so for generations to come.

The construction of protoplasm is perhaps the most important problem our twentieth-century chemists of the synthetic school will be engaged upon. They know protoplasm contains something that is derived from a proteid, something else derived from a fat, and still a third something derived from a carbohydrate. But they do not know whether these three things are simply mixed or are chemically united.

Before we can understand, if we ever are to

understand, the difference between a living and a dead tissue, we must understand what protoplasm is, and our chances of solving the problem presented by this important basis of life are extremely poor. Still, we may hope to get nearer its solution by continued investigation, and we shall have to be satisfied with small returns for our labor.

THE VICISSITUDES OF MILLET'S "ANGELUS."

IN the January number of the *Temple Magazine*, the Rev. James Johnston recounts some of the various vicissitudes of Millet's now world-famous "Angelus." It may be news to a great many people to learn that the picture has its present abode in or near the French capital. Mr. Johnston's note may be quoted *in extenso*:

"The wanderings of Millet's noble and affecting picture are scarcely less romantic than the circumstances of its production, painted in the solemn loneliness of the Plain of Chailly, beside the immemorial oaks and beeches of Fontainebleau.

"'The Angelus,' which was painted in 1859, was originally sold by the artist for about £70 to M. Feydeau, and after passing through several hands, the price ever advancing as the fame of the picture grew, it was purchased by Mr. J. W. Wilson for £1,520.

"At the Wilson sale, in 1881, it became the property of M. Secrétan, the French copper king, who gave no less than £6,400 for it. But reverses compelled M. Secrétan to part with the whole of his magnificent collection of art treasures, and once more 'The Angelus' changed hands."

In 1899, when the Secrétan collection was sold at auction, the Corcoran Art Gallery, of Washington, was a bidder for "The Angelus," but the painting was knocked down to Mr. Antonin Proust, who was supposed to hold a commission in the name of the French Government. The price, including the commission of 5 per cent., was \$115,000.

"Subsequently, however, the French Chamber of Deputies refused to ratify Mr. Proust's purchase or to grant money to pay for the picture, and Millet's *chef-d'œuvre* was afterward exhibited for a year in the United States.

"At a later date the ultimate home of 'The Angelus' was uncertain, some declaring that it remained in New York, others that it was again on its native soil.

"Proof is now forthcoming that it is at present not far away from the French capital.

"M. Chaucard, the latest owner of the picture, paid for it, when it had been round the world and had found a temporary resting-place in the

United States, something very like £32,000. It is worth noting that, according to a statement in connection with the recent art bequests of M. Ionides to South Kensington, London, it is by a mere accident the British nation does not now enter into possession of the immortal 'Angelus,' since M. Ionides could at one time have purchased Millet's work for the modest sum of £3,000, and very nearly did acquire it.

"M. Chaucard, of the Magasins du Louvre, Paris, should be one of the happiest of art lovers, possessing, as he does, a world-renowned collection of paintings, which he has lately removed from the Avenue Velasquez to his suburban residence at Longchamps, facing the Windmill. So highly does M. Chaucard cherish his artistic hobby that it is an inflexible rule with him never to sleep a night from under the roof that shelters his precious gallery.

"It appears that on Sunday, October 21, M. Loubet, the French President, went to lunch and saw the famous paintings, including the gem of the great French painter, and that on the same occasion the chief members of the cabinet met M. Loubet at M. Chaucard's table.

"This greatly increased the fame of M. Chaucard's gallery, and a day or two later it was visited by King George and his son, Prince Nicholas of Greece. Although M. Chaucard attends daily to his house of business in the city, and only dispenses hospitality on Sundays, he cordially made an exception for King George, who saw 'L'Angelus' for the first time in the Chaucard collection.

"What pathos there is in the fact that at the present moment the triumphs of Millet's brush are realizing enormous prices, while the artist himself struggled against the pressure of poverty, for the most part all his life long, amid his lonely Barbizon surroundings, painting with a sympathetic power, such as no other painter has shown, the life of rustic France!"

IS THE COLLEGE GRADUATE IMPRACTICABLE?

THE question raised by the late C. P. Huntington regarding the actual value of college training, in practical life, forms the theme of an article in the January *Forum* by President Robert Ellis Jones, of Hobart College. In his treatment of this subject, President Jones indulges in no theorizing, but confines himself to actual facts and conditions as they have come under his observation. As to college life of the present day, President Jones asks: "Does it fall in with the principles governing similar situations in actual life? Does it mislead the student as to what the world expects of him?" Beginning with

so practical a matter as the housing of college students, President Jones says:

"The freshman comes from his well-regulated home or boarding-school and is turned loose in a dormitory unsupervised by night or day. Provided he does not burn it down, he may there do what he likes. His goings out and comings in are unremarked, and the public opinion of his fellows is not intolerant. So long as daylight restores decorum, no reprobation follows an outbreak. The critic interjects: 'When the student goes out into the world he will not be under residential rules.' Imagine the hotel or boarding-house which would tolerate the ordinary doings of a college dormitory! The police would soon rate it as 'disorderly.' The abandonment of all restraint and observation is not essential to liberty. There should be as much self-control in college quarters as in public lodgings elsewhere. The English college gathers all within its gates by 10 o'clock. Some escape by the back windows, but this is better than to let the roysterer have 'all seasons for his own.' Parietal regulations are difficult to enforce; but some effective supervision of dormitories is a crying necessity. The present plunge from domestic regulation to a license which has no counterpart in outside life gives the student the idea that for him all laws are abrogated, that he is a man apart. The class-supper brawler assures the policeman that longstanding custom grants him immunity from arrest, however noisy he may be. This theory of non-responsibility is thoroughly artificial, and cannot be carried outside. Though the 'conduct of single men in barracks' has never been quite saintly or urbane, yet it is the duty of the college to minimize the dangers of dormitory life and to prevent it from bringing forth grave educational evils."

GROWING LUXURY AND EXTRAVAGANCE IN COLLEGE LIFE.

President Jones asserts that the present tendency of college life is to confirm the freshman in the habits of financial dependence and irresponsibility that he brings with him to the college. "The boy is not to blame; his every want has been so far supplied. There is in his mind no relation between desire and personal effort. All this is a part of boyish immaturity; but the college is at fault if it does not try to teach him manly self-dependence and a willingness to go without that for which he cannot pay. That it does so teach him will hardly be asserted by the boldest. The increasing luxury and extravagance of American college life, its richness of enjoyment, out of all proportion to the age, attainments, and producing power of its beneficiaries,

are a menace to culture and the public welfare. . . . Fashionable dress and equipages are quite indispensable. Club-houses costing \$50,000 are too common for remark; and a sum sufficient to support an average family is absorbed by a single student who does not study."

Furthermore, President Jones asserts that the greater part of this injurious luxury is "parasitic." "It is paid for directly by parents, alumni, and fraternity friends, and indirectly by the faculty. Alumni subscriptions are as thick as blackberries. Many of us contribute yearly toward the maintenance of fraternity houses which our undergraduate brothers say they cannot themselves keep up; but we observe little ascetic self-denial in their personal habits. Skill in 'pulling the Governor's leg' is an admired academic accomplishment; not only the Governor, but the alumni and all elderly female relatives, being afflicted with a chronic limp. How to compass pleasures and possessions which he cannot pay for is the undergraduate's problem. Much of this ill-timed luxury is indirectly supported by the faculty, college professors, for the most part, being miserably paid." President Jones calls our attention to the well-known fact that college tuition, running from \$100 to \$150 a year, covers but a small fraction of the cost of teaching each individual, while endowments and annual gifts make up the deficiency. "The college professor is told each year that the state of the treasury will not permit an increase of his salary; while the undergraduate, who cannot be made to pay for good instruction, is lodged like a prince, indulges in expensive pleasures, and wastes far more than would suffice to give his instructor the livelihood which he deserves. We cannot blame the professor when he feels that he indirectly supports undergraduate extravagance."

"It is an evil lesson to allow the undergraduate to waste on superfluities money which should be spent in fuller payment for the fundamental necessities of intellectual life. Fraternity houses costing \$100,000, in colleges which pay hardly more than \$2,000 a year to a full professor, are not calculated to impress the real values and just proportions of things upon the undergraduate."

SELF-SUPPORT TOO LONG POSTPONED.

A great part of the evils of college life are attributed by President Jones to the too long delayed entrance upon it. "It is a weighty indictment against our whole educational system that physical and political maturity come at twenty-one, while self-support lags behind till thirty. Twenty-one should be the limit of adolescence and dependence. Physical, mental, economic, and political emancipation should be attained

together. College graduation should come at twenty-one, and is easily possible when a boy begins preparatory work at the proper time."

In conclusion, President Jones sums up the line of reform in the following paragraph:

"If college men are commercially inefficient, as Mr. Huntington said, it is not because culture paralyzes practical capacity, but because some of the social and economic tendencies of our colleges are at war with common sense. The college must devote itself to the guidance of advanced adolescence to that sane and self-directed manhood before which the world lies open. It must adapt all its agencies, social and unofficial as well as academic, to the fulfillment of this purpose, and test every class-room method, every student custom, every article of the social code, by its educational tendency, and by its conformity with reality, social sanity, and fitness for practical life."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.

D. R. FITCHETT, in the November issue of the *Review of Reviews for Australasia*, thus describes the position of the movement for the endowment of old age in the Australian colonies:

"New Zealand led the way in the matter of old-age pensions, but New South Wales follows hard on the steps of New Zealand; while Victoria follows a little more timidly. Sir William Lyne's scheme is at least bold in scale. He will give a pension of 10s. a week where New Zealand gives only 7s., and is prepared to reduce the age-line to sixty years. He recognizes thrift, too; the possession of a small income is not to be regarded as a disqualification for a pension. The scheme, when in full operation, will cost the colony between £400,000 and £500,000 per annum; and never before in the history of civilization did a community of a little over 1,000,000 people make so magnificent a provision for its aged members. Sir William Lyne expects to recoup himself part of the cost of the old-age pensions by a reduction in the vote for public charities; but this will probably prove a delusion. What really inspires Sir William Lyne with the financial courage to attempt so bold a scheme is the fact that, when the New South Wales tariff is brought up to the general fiscal standard of Australia, there will be a magnificent surplus, which will be paid into the state treasury.

"These old-age pension schemes undoubtedly have public opinion on their side. They are wise and humane. They represent, indeed, humanity translated into political terms. Yet,

in undertaking them, the colonies are wading in waters of unknown depth. The cost of these schemes outruns all calculation. Mr. Seddon reckoned that his pension scheme would cost £80,000 per annum. Already the expenditure has reached £200,000 per annum. The state pension is legitimate and respectable. It is not the distribution of a charity, but the recognition of a right. So everybody who can establish a claim to a pension hastens to do so. The cost for the other colonies will necessarily be greater than that for New Zealand. Mr. Seddon calculated that there were 20,000 persons in New Zealand over sixty-five years of age. In Victoria there are 54,000 persons over that age-line. In New South Wales, with a lower age limit, the number of claimants will be still greater; and, with a higher rate, the expenditure must far outrun that of New Zealand. On the New South Wales scale Great Britain would have to spend something like £12,000,000 sterling per annum in old-age pensions."

THE MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR OUTPUT FOR 1900.

THE annual holiday numbers of the *Northwestern Miller* have long been recognized as among the most artistically printed publications in the world. Neither labor nor expense is spared to give these annual issues a sumptuous and pleasing dress. While the matter included in them is of more varied character than is found in the average weekly issues of the periodical, most of it still bears a more or less intimate relation to the great industry of which the *Northwestern Miller* is the universally recognized exponent.

Several of the articles in the number for 1900 have the character of reviews and summaries of the milling situation throughout the United States. One of the most interesting of these articles is contributed by Mr. Frederick J. Clark, a member of the *Miller's* staff and an expert of long standing on the subject of wheat and flour. His observations on present conditions at Minneapolis, the flour center, are instructive. Mr. Clark admits that there is now a very general complaint among the millers of the Northwest of the absence of profits and of general unfavorable conditions. This is no doubt attributable, to a great extent, to the short wheat crop in Minnesota and the two Dakotas. Mr. Clark further points out that the tremendous crop of high-quality wheat

harvested in Kansas has given southwestern millers comparatively cheap raw material, and has made their competition formidable. This, however, is not a new condition, but it is only about every five years that a large wheat crop is realized in Kansas. It happens this year that, along with the large crop in Kansas, the northwestern crop is about 75,000,000 bushels under the normal yield, so that there has been an advance in the prices of wheat in the Minneapolis market relatively much above other markets. December wheat sold in Minneapolis from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 cents over Chicago prices, while "spot" wheat in Minneapolis commanded a premium of 2 cents over its own December price. In other words, "spot" wheat cost nearly 4 cents more in Minneapolis than in Chicago.

HIGH FREIGHTS AND SHORT CROPS.

Reviewing the crop year which ended on September 1, 1900, Mr. Clark finds that millers enjoyed only a moderate degree of prosperity. The export business of the mills was restricted by the fact that many vessels were withdrawn for Government service in the South African and Philippine wars, causing abnormally high ocean freights. In July, 1898, through rates were on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds from Minneapolis to London; while in September, 1899, they rose to 40 cents; in October to 44 cents, and were held high throughout the following year. Considering the first three months of the present crop year, Mr. Clark regards the conditions as unfavorable to northwestern millers. The shortage in the wheat crop in the Northwest was most severely felt in the Red River Valley,—the famous hard-wheat territory of North Dakota and Minnesota. Drought in June heavily curtailed the crop. The quality of that which matured was very superior, but much damage was done by rains in September, the area affected in this respect extending well into southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Mr. Clark estimated the flour output of Minneapolis for the year 1900 at 14,940,000 barrels, the largest for any calendar year. The direct foreign shipments for the calendar year (4,552,000 barrels) were the heaviest ever made. Considering the "crop years," however, the quantity of flour ground in 1899-1900 was more than 1,300,000 barrels greater, and the shipments for the same year were larger than in the calendar year just closed.



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for February begins with a readable article by Richard Boughton, "Humor and Pathos of the Savings Bank." Mr. Boughton says that the huge aggregate of savings-bank depositors in the United States includes the criminal classes,—not only bank burglars, check-forgers, and bank-note counterfeiters, but the whole breed of cosmopolitan criminals. Mr. Boughton says that the State legislator at Albany periodically calls aloud for the confiscation by the State of the alleged millions of unclaimed deposits in the banks. The savings banks insist that such accounts cannot be called forgotten because unclaimed, and that in any case the safety fund ought to be left with them. Mr. Boughton says that there is a great exaggeration of the amount of these unclaimed deposits. A legislative committee in 1875 reported that in the aggregate deposits of over \$300,000,000 there was only about \$300,000 unclaimed, and the present bank superintendent figures out that there is only about \$150,000 at present which has remained for over twenty years in the banks undisturbed. Mr. Boughton says that the savings banks of New York City are in a more satisfactory condition than ever before in their history.

THE SEARCH FOR ANDRÉE.

In his article "The People at the Top of the World," Mr. Jonas Stadling describes a tour through Siberia in search of Andrée, the polar balloon explorer. This search expedition was undertaken under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Stockholm, which for the purpose awarded to Mr. Stadling the "Vega Stipendium," which was reinforced by private subscriptions. Mr. Stadling's companions were Dr. Nilson and Mr. Fraenkel, a young engineer, the brother of one of the companions of Andrée. The three proceeded overland to Yakutsk, and thence sailed down the Lena to its mouth, where Mr. Stadling's narrative in the *Century* begins.

EAST LONDON SETTLEMENTS.

Sir Walter Besant, the novelist and sociologist, gives a final chapter in his studies of East London, under the title "The Helping Hand in East London." He sketches briefly the chief attempts made to arrest the degeneracy of that region. Sir Walter, after reviewing the work of the Church, the Charity Organization Society, and the other institutions established for the help of the slum districts, says that far greater than all of them in its effectiveness is the settlement, which has its root idea in the example, the teaching, and the cultivation of what we call the life of culture among the working classes. There are four now in East London, and thirteen or fourteen in the whole city. The members of the settlement reside among the working classes, go about with them, live in the sight of all. The working man dines with the members, spends the evening with them, and talks with them.

AMERICAN STEEL.

Prof. Robert H. Thurston, writing on "The Steel Industry of America," assumes that the steel industry is the one important and accurate gauge of the position of a people in the scale of civilization, being a sort of

barometer of trade and national progress. The United States now leads the world, producing 15,000,000 tons of iron annually (of which over two-thirds is employed in the form of steel), as against half that amount from Germany, and 10,000,000 tons from Great Britain.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE February *Harper's* begins with the second installment of Prof. Woodrow Wilson's series entitled "Colonies and Nation," being a short history of the people of the United States. Professor Wilson's narrative is most admirably illustrated and adorned with drawings of colonial figures and scenes by Mr. Howard Pyle, much of whose distinction as an illustrator and artist comes from his masterly delineation of these colonial types, especially the Dutch.

LENBACH THE ARTIST.

Mr. Sidney Whitman gives a sketch of Franz von Lenbach, the celebrated portrait painter, who has been at the top of his profession in Germany for more than a generation. Mr. Whitman describes Lenbach as having a strong, tall, somewhat gorilla-like figure, carrying a shaggy, beetle-browed head, which is now gray. He says that Lenbach is one of the few men of genius who have succeeded in living up to the untrammelled standard of life of a passionate artistic temperament without suffering shipwreck in the process. When asked his price for painting a portrait, Lenbach said that it was from 20,000 marks, "which I may ask, down to 5,000 marks, which I may be willing to pay for the privilege of painting an exceptionally interesting face." The great portrait painter lives at Munich, and when he is engaged on the portrait of a notability the fact is the talk of the town.

VICTOR HUGO'S ARTISTIC ATTEMPTS.

There is a second chapter of M. Paul Meurice's article on Victor Hugo as an artist, illustrated with reproductions of original drawings and paintings by the great French author. Hugo never learned to draw, though he carried an album with him and was fond of making sketches in it. The examples reproduced of his pictorial efforts show that, notwithstanding his technical ignorance, he was capable of expressing the romance of his temperament with his pencil as well as with his pen.

BISMARCK'S LOVE-LETTERS.

A curious feature is Mr. Marrion Wilcox's translation of the love-letters of Prince Bismarck. These letters were written in 1847, and, notwithstanding the occasional lapse into more or less sentimental verse, the effusions have the sentimental limitations one might expect in a man of blood and iron.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. HENRY NORMAN continues his important discussion of "Russia of To-day" in a fourth chapter, occupied with Central Asia. Mr. Norman calls the journey which he took over the Trans-Caspian Railway the most remarkable train journey in the world. This road, through a land without labor, timber, or

water, runs from Krasnovodsk to Andijan, a distance of 1,261 miles, at a rate of speed of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, counting in all the stops. Only twenty-five years ago, the first land traversed in this journey could only be reached by adventurous travelers carrying their lives in their hands. Bokhara was as dangerous and inaccessible as the capital of Thibet is to-day, and Andijan was unheard of, and England would not have tolerated for a moment the idea of Russian absorption of Central Asia. Yet now Russia has it all, beyond the possibility of loss.

MRS. GILBERT'S REMINISCENCES.

In this February number there begins the very readable "Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert," edited by Mrs. Charlotte M. Martin. Mrs. Gilbert was often asked to write an autobiography by those who had been delighted with her ready flow of reminiscences and anecdote and good talk, and she always refused, but finally was prevailed on to tell the present editor the facts of her life.

ATROCITIES OF THE ALLIED TROOPS IN CHINA.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, writing on "Punishment and Revenge in China," says that the war has already developed on the part of the allied powers three distinct phases—resistance, punishment, and revenge. Mr. Millard regards the first as natural, the second as necessary, and the third as criminal. He says that on the Gulf of Pechili the French and Russians have been committing the most unpardonable atrocities. In the present hiatus of irresponsibility, looting and outrage are the order of the day. Mr. Millard says very pertinently that to him the spectacle of a Chinese babe, torn from its dead mother and bayoneted, or thrown to drown in a river, is as pathetic as if that child were white. "Such scenes have been common enough since the allied troops occupied China."

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the February *McClure's* we have selected Mr. William Allen White's character sketch of Richard Croker, and Prof. Ira Remsen's article on "The Unsolved Problems of Chemistry," to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. Josiah Flynt, writing under the title "In the World of Graft," tells what he knows, or a part of it, of the criminal classes in the city of Chicago. *McClure's Magazine* has arranged with Mr. Flynt for a series of such articles, each dealing with the conditions of the criminal classes in one of the leading cities of the country. The present gives some exceedingly curious statistics of the methods and profits of thieving in Chicago. Mr. Flynt has found out that the expert shoplifter in that city makes \$15 to \$25 a day; a good porch-climber from \$1 to \$1,000 a night; a skilled sneak anywhere from an overcoat to a thick roll of bank-bills. "The city is a recognized haunt of tramps and thieves, and where tramps and thieves congregate by permission in large numbers the municipal authorities are not 'on the level.'" It is firmly believed that there exists an understanding between a number of the thieves in the city and some of the detectives, and that it is comparatively easy to make a "spring" out of the clutches of the law when there is sufficient money to hand around to the various persons with pull. The Pinkerton Detective Agency, it was asserted, could protect Chicago for less than two-thirds of what the municipal police

department now costs the taxpayers, and the protection would be real and thorough.

Clara Morris, the actress, contributes "Some Recollections of John Wilkes Booth." She describes Booth as a young man full of promise, bright and gay and kind. She says the whole sex was in love with John Booth, from the waitresses at the railroad restaurants up.

SOME FISH STORIES.

Mr. Charles Frederick Holder, the writer on subjects of interest in the field of natural history and sport, gives a graphic account of "Adventures with the Leaping Tuna." The tuna is a fish which has only within recent years come into prominence as worthy the steel of expert anglers. Mr. Holder tells of one that fought the fisherman fourteen hours, and then got away. The largest one caught on record weighed 251 pounds, and towed the boat eight or ten miles before he was captured. The exciting part of it is that such a fish is not by any means a large tuna. The fish grow to be 1,200 pounds or more in weight. This is merely the largest one that sportsmen have heretofore been able to capture with rod and reel.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the February *Cosmopolitan*, Prof. Richard T. Ely writes on "Public Control of Private Corporations." Professor Ely thinks that the conflict arising from the struggle of private corporations to escape from social prescriptions, and the effort of the public authorities to hold these corporations up to the law, is a phenomenon which is all-important for an intelligent grasp of the political and social life of to-day. This struggle accounts for the corruption which we hear of every day. Corporations complain of being sandbagged, and, on the other hand, frequently the corruption begins with the corporation. People owning stocks and bonds of the companies are strongly tempted to take the side of their private interest against the public weal. Dr. Ely says that in Philadelphia there are 75,000 persons who participate in the ownership of corporations of a monopolistic character. "This is an immense force working against good government—a force more potent than that of the office-holding class." Another great obstacle to the proper control of private corporations is the fact that the expert knowledge required for such control is usually obtained only in the service of such corporations, and is consequently not at the command of the public. And then, after all, under a constitutional system like our own, the difficulties of public control are enhanced tenfold, because when such control is carried out there is always danger that it will interfere with some general principle of our written constitutions.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, in writing on "The First Lady of Our Land," gives an account of the general conditions governing the life and influence of the President's wife, and tells of her duties and privileges. Mrs. Harrison points out that there is nothing in the outward form of life at the White House to correspond with the style assumed by other leaders of society. Indeed, there is even an absence from the White House doors and lobbies of proper conventional servants. When the President's wife drives out it is in a plain brougham or landau, equipped with a coachman and footman in

plain livery, an equipage in no way noticeable in a crowd of other vehicles. Although officially the President's wife has precedence over every other woman in her presence, she is no leader in fashion, and has no social weight as a dictator, and is rarely quoted in matters of form or expressions of preference. Mrs. Harrison sketches briefly the careers and describes the characteristics of the various ladies who have presided at the White House since the republic began.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE February *Ladies' Home Journal* is a charmingly illustrated number, containing a brief sketch of Sarah Flower, of whom Mr. Clifford Howard writes as "A Woman to Whom Fame Came After Death;" and a fifth chapter of Mr. William Perrine's story of beautiful women, in which he tells of Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Aaron Burr. In "The Buffaloes of Goodnight Ranch," Mr. E. J. Davison gives an account of the herds of buffalo and elk owned by Mrs. Mary A. Goodnight at Goodnight, Texas. The herd of buffalo now numbers one hundred head, and had its origin in two buffalo calves lassoed in 1879 by Col. Charles Goodnight and presented to his wife. Mrs. Goodnight fed and cared for the buffalo babies and had such success in raising them that the neighbors added to the nucleus and the herd has grown and multiplied famously. Nearly half of the hundred head are pure breed, the remainder being a cross between the buffalo and the Galway cattle.

Caroline Leslie Field, writing on "The Problem of the Boy," advises parents to make any sacrifice to keep their boys at home through at least the first two years of college life. To do this, give up all else. Live in a hired house, in apartments, in a drygoods box, if need be, but wherever you live make it home, and free to every interest of the boy.

WOMEN IN NEWSPAPER WORK.

Mr. Edward Bok, the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, has been investigating the question whether the newspaper office is the proper place for a girl or not, and has interrogated fifty of the leading newspaper women of the country, as well as fifty editors-in-chief and managing editors, who employ girls and women. Of the latter thirty replied and each most decidedly in the negative. Of the fifty newspaper women forty-two answered, only three in the affirmative, thirty-nine replying in the negative. Mr. Bok thinks this evidence is the best answer to be made to the inquiries that come to the *Ladies' Home Journal* from girls who have journalistic ambition.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE February *World's Work* gives some facts concerning the rapid extension of the free mail-delivery in rural districts. Nearly 3,000 rural routes have been established, and almost 2,000,000 farmers and their families now enjoy the benefits of the service. The carrier receives \$500 a year, and makes a daily trip of about twenty-five miles. He delivers mail, registers letters, sells stamps, and cancels postage. "Postmaster-General Smith is convinced that the Government must soon extend the service to cover practically the whole country. The rural population is estimated at twenty-four million people, three millions of whom, perhaps,

live in such sparsely settled districts as to be practically inaccessible to carriers. The remaining twenty-one millions occupy a million square miles of territory. The gross cost of delivering the mails to them is estimated at \$21,000,000 a year. The net cost would be considerably less; for many thousand fourth-class post-offices could be abolished, star routes superseded, and increased postal receipts on account of improved facilities would bring a large revenue."

There is a brief sketch of Cecil Rhodes by E. S. Grogan, who is wholly eulogistic of his subject, and who considers Krüger as "one of many vampires" who have sucked the blood out of the Transvaal.

Kate H. Claghorn, commenting on "The Changing Character of Immigration," calls attention to the fact that three racial stocks have a marked predominance in the last years, and are still growing in importance,—the Slavs, the Italians, and the Hebrews. These have increased hugely, at the expense of the Irishmen and Germans.

MODERN GERMAN POLICY.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, writing under the title "Germany Under a Strenuous Emperor," sketches the rise of the Kaiser's land to a world-power under William II., her colonial ambitions, her relations to Russia and France, and her deep jealousy of England. Mr. Brooks thinks that the Kaiser's hot enthusiasm for colonization is of no avail. Wherever he turns in Africa or the Pacific, he finds the really tempting and valuable regions already preempted. Germany's "road is blocked, and the question whether she is destined to become one of the civilizing agents of the earth decided against her." Mr. Brooks thinks the supreme object of German policy is to humiliate England, and that if there is ever a serious anti-British coalition again, its brain-power will be found in Berlin.

LORD KITCHENER AS HE IS.

Mr. James Barnes contributes a brief sketch of Lord Kitchener as he appears on the South African veldt. This is the impression Kitchener made on Mr. Barnes: "The bold, fearless eyes, the short nose, the aggressiveness and determination of his expression leave a strong impression. He appears to be handsome—a hero-looking soldier. I shall never forget the first time that I saw him. I was a bit startled. I had preconceived him as something so very different. He was tall, about six feet two or three, his figure ungainly, and his shoulders sloped; he slouched in his gait as he walked in long, knee-bending strides. He was a much older man than his pictures made him appear to be. His face—it may have been the Egyptian sun—was brick-red. It was full of little lines, and his prominent steel-gray eyes had a peculiar expression; one of them—I have forgotten whether it was the left or the right—had a habit of roving by itself, while the other transfixed you with a cold and piercing glare; to a certain extent, the eyes are characteristic of the man, for Kitchener is known to be able to see things near by and things far off at the same time."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE February *Atlantic* begins with an article by Secretary Hilary A. Herbert on "The Conditions of the Reconstruction Problem." Mr. Herbert assumes that negro suffrage was an absolute failure. It did not give Republican control of the South, except for a brief

period, and it did not benefit, but injured, the freedmen; it made unavoidable in the South the color line, and impossible there two capable political parties, of which all men, North and South alike, now see the crying need. Mr. Herbert agrees with Professor Council that the negro will grow strong and useful in proportion to his contribution to industrial development, and not through political strife.

RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.

Mr. Brooks Adams, in his essay on "The New Industrial Revolution," says that Russia is showing signs of exhaustion under the strain of an attempt at industrial competition. He thinks the Siberian Railway is not a purely Russian venture, but is really an effort made by Europe to extend its base over Asia. This has been made possible only by the support of a Western nation. "Russia's chief contribution has lain in the administrative department, and it has been the administration which has crippled the enterprise." Mr. Adams compares the Russian effort on the Trans-Siberian Railway with the probable result of such a work in the United States. "Had the United States been under a stimulus of apprehension such as the Russians felt in regard to their eastern frontier, the building of a line equal to that of the Amur could scarcely have occupied three years at the most, and probably much less." From this Mr. Adams concludes that Russian energy is to American energy about as 1 is to 4 or 5; so that Mr. Adams thinks the United States has every chance to win in the great competition for industrial supremacy. Europe will doubtless consolidate, and try to compensate for inferior resources by superior administration. "Should all else fail, she will, unless the precedents of history are to be reversed, resort to war."

AMERICAN HUMOR.

Mr. Charles Johnston, writing on "The Essence of American Humor," says that American life seems on the whole to be flowing in the direction which leads to humor rather than to wit—a very gratifying fact in his opinion. He places Mark Twain at the head of the humorists of America in what he calls the binding quality of humor; that is, in its effect toward an accentuation of the common life, bridging the chasm of race.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the January number of the *North American* there are many articles of timely interest. We have quoted in another department from Mr. Alfred Harmsworth's prophecy of the "simultaneous" newspaper, and also from Mr. Louis Windmüller's article on "Substitutes for Ship Subsidies."

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ANN ARBOR ADDRESS.

The opening article of the number, and the one of chief importance, is ex-President Harrison's paper on "Status of Annexed Territory and Its Inhabitants." This able and dignified discussion was delivered in the form of an address before the students of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and at once attracted much attention throughout the country, although the press reports of the address failed to do it justice. Ex-President Harrison's position is not that of the opponent of territorial expansion, but rather of one who, as he himself puts it, would limit the use of the power of expansion "to regions that may safely become a part of the United States, and to peoples whose American citizen-

ship may be allowed." The arguments presented by Mr. Harrison have been traversed during the past month by the able counsel engaged in the argument of the Porto Rican cases before the United States Supreme Court.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

One of the characteristic papers of M. de Blowitz concerns itself with "Past Events and Coming Problems." The better part of the veteran correspondent's article is concerned with the diseased condition of France, since with that country M. de Blowitz is more familiar than with any other. The great evil in France to-day, which M. de Blowitz thinks exists as well throughout Europe to a greater or less degree, is what he terms "social parasitism;" and this malady, in his opinion, it will be the mission of the twentieth century to extirpate.

The Duke of Argyll, in surveying "The Political Situation in Great Britain," hints at a possible future combination with England's "Anglo-Saxon kinsfolk" against the allied enemies of Britain on the Continent, in order to "keep alive the power of our prolific gospel of the expansion of free laws and popular government."

ARMY BEEF ONCE MORE.

Former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger contributes a twenty-page article which forms the substance of a chapter in his forthcoming book on the Spanish-American War. This chapter is devoted to "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War," and is a vigorous defense of the whole administration of the army subsistence department during the war, and especially of General Alger's own official connection therewith. The most telling portions of the article are the extracts from the official reports and correspondence signed by army officers in the field, together with the conclusions of the War Investigation Commission and the Court of Inquiry.

CHINA AND HER FOREIGN TRADE.

Sir Robert Hart, who is undoubtedly the best-posted man on the subject in the world to-day, answers a question doubtless frequently asked by American merchants: What is it possible for foreign merchants to do in China? They may, says Sir Robert Hart, "import foreign goods into China, and export native products from China, through any one of some thirty treaty ports, on payment of a tariff duty amounting to what was 5 per cent. on the values of 1860; and they may take foreign goods to, and bring native products from, any place inland, on payment of an additional half-tariff duty, as transit due. They may also convey Chinese produce from treaty port to treaty port, paying a full export duty on shipment, and a half duty on landing. At the treaty ports where they reside they are freed from local taxation, and they may bring in whatever they require for their own personal and household use duty free. Everywhere they are withdrawn from Chinese control, and placed under that of their own national officials, the consuls; but merchandise can be moved only in accordance with Chinese customs regulations, and ships must anchor in accordance with harbor rules and the directions of the Chinese harbor-masters. Merchants may trade with and employ whatever persons they please, and their movements are free and unrestricted."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Hugh H. Lusk writes on "The New Power in the South Pacific"—the Australasian Commonwealth;

Mr. Amherst Webber on "Some Interpreters of Wagner;" D. Menant on "Zoroastrianism and the Parsis," and Mr. W. D. Howells on "A Hundred Years of American Verse."

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have quoted at some length from the comparison of the Panama and Nicaragua canal routes by Chief Hydrographer Arthur P. Davis, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and also from President Robert Ellis Jones' answer to the question, "Is the College Graduate Impracticable?"

One of the leaders of the Liberal party in England, whose name for the present is not disclosed, contributes an article treating of the recent elections and the causes leading up to the Liberal defeat.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland writes on "The District of Columbia in Its Centennial Year," describing the various phases through which the governmental district has passed in the hundred years that have elapsed since its creation, and also outlining the several pressing needs with which the District enters the new century. Among these, Mr. Macfarland emphasizes the water-supply and sewage-disposal, the reclamation of the marshes of the Anacostia River—commonly called the eastern branch of the Potomac—the abolition of railway grade-crossings, the improvement of park lands, and an appropriate public building for the officers of the District. It is hoped that the proposed memorial bridge connecting the southwestern corner of the city of Washington with Arlington Cemetery will be followed by other suitable bridges across the Potomac, in place of the poor and ugly structures that now span the river.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

In the discussion of "New Problems of Immigration," Secretary Prescott F. Hall, of the Immigration Restriction League, suggests a measure for increasing the efficiency of the immigrant-inspection service, amendments of the laws conferring on the officials power to debar anarchists and suspicious persons unless they can establish their good character, and an extension of the time within which public charges may be returned, and an increase in the pay of the inspectors.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Henry Gannett, writing on "New Congressional Apportionment," brings out many interesting facts regarding the methods now and formerly used for fixing the basis of apportionment. For example, he shows that in the earlier censuses the basis of apportionment was first fixed, and the number of representatives was obtained by dividing the number of the population by it, giving an additional representative for each fractional remainder greater than one-half. In the last half-century, however, the practice has been different, the number of representatives being first fixed, and the basis of apportionment being derived from that number. Mr. Gannett compares the results under the old and new methods, and finds that fourteen States are differently affected by the two different methods, while in all the others the results are the same. Vermont, Connecticut, Florida, Arkansas, Colorado, North Dakota, and Washington each gain a representative under the old method, while under the new method none of

these gains, but the gains are given to New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Texas.

A VALUABLE INSECT IMMIGRANT.

Prof. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist for the United States Department of Agriculture, describes "A New Industry Brought by an Insect." This little insect has been found necessary in developing Smyrna figs by carrying pollen from the wild, or so-called Capri, fig-trees to the cultivated tree. The insect has been imported from the Mediterranean regions, and has pollenized figs in California with entire success. It is believed that the introduction of this insect will revolutionize fig culture in California, and possibly in other parts of our country.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, writing on "The Purpose of Civil Service Reform," makes the interesting suggestion that possibly Congress has the power to limit and regulate the President's power of nomination. Mr. Nelson shows that the Controller of the Currency, an officer named by the President and confirmed by the Senate, must now, under the revised statutes, be nominated upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Nelson holds that if this statute is constitutional, it is clearly in the power of Congress to require that ministers and ambassadors shall be selected from those within the diplomatic service; that consuls-general shall be promoted from the body of consuls; and that entrance to both services shall be by examination.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid writes on "The Fall of Peking;" Mr. Hudson Maxim on "Smokeless Cannon Powder: Recent Discoveries;" Mr. A. V. Williams Jackson on "Max Müller and His Work," and Prof. Oscar L. Triggs on "A Century of American Poetry."

THE ARENA.

THE January *Arena* opens with a symposium on "Christian Science and the Healing Art." Ex-Judge W. G. Ewing, Mr. Charles Brodie Patterson, Dr. John Brooks Leavitt, and Dr. J. W. Winklér are the contributing writers.

Mrs. Sara A. Underwood, writing on "The Spiritual in Literature," and passing by the propaganda of spiritualism, so called, directs attention to those authors whose writings have more or less to do with the occult. Of course, these are many, and few of them can be classed with modern Spiritualists, although Mrs. Underwood's use of the term "spiritual" seems to have reference to what is known as "psychics," and not at all to religion.

THE DRIFT TOWARD SOCIALISM.

"A Problem in Sociology," as set forth by Mr. William H. Van Ornum, is simply the problem of arranging a social system under which "every person will control his own credits, and nobody's else." That is to say, the basis of all credit will be service, so that all can realize on their labor in credits "without waiting to turn those credits into money." This is the old ideal of socialism.

Mr. Waldorf H. Phillips points out "The Legal Road to Socialism"—taxation. If the State can take 1 per

cent. in the form of a tax on inheritances, why can it not take 50 per cent., or any other portion it may please? The system is simple enough.

THE CRIMINAL NEGRO.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, of the University of Chicago, presents a sociological study of the negro in our Southern States, with especial reference to his criminality. The census returns show that negro criminality is out of proportion to the population. In Miss Kellor's analysis of the factors that tend to produce this condition, emphasis is placed on the climate and soil of the South, the negro's food, and his status as a laborer. The soil and climate are such as to predispose to idleness, which is only an opportunity for crime, while his food is wholesome, and he usually performs only the lowest grade of labor, where the associations are most degrading.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Joseph Haworth, the actor, gives many reminiscences of "The Great Actors in the Classic Drama"—Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Mary Anderson, and Modjeska.

Mr. Frank Edwin Elwell writes on the coming Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Gunton's* for January, Labor Commissioner William Francis Schey, of New South Wales, writing from the protectionist point of view, gives a survey of economic conditions in Australia at the inauguration of the commonwealth. In view of the far-reaching influence of the labor movement in Australia, the economic situation there is of peculiar interest. Wages have reached the highest notch in Australia, where the eight-hour day has long been established.

THE COLOR LINE IN JAMAICA.

Mr. Julius Moritzen contributes an interesting study of the color problem in Jamaica. According to Mr. Moritzen's statements, however, the problem, as we understand it in the United States, has already been solved in a measure by the Jamaicans. At any rate, there seems to be a general recognition of social, as well as political, equality between the races. Color is no bar, for example, to either the first or the second class passenger coaches of the Jamaica Railroad. "In fact," says Mr. Moritzen, "while many of the whites travel second-class, blacks and browns not infrequently fill the first-class carriages."

The restrictions of the franchise apply to whites and negroes alike; "and there is no educational clause inserted, for the reason that it could not find application, since nearly everybody can read and write." Of the 700,000 inhabitants of the island, about 17,000 are whites.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

IN the January number of the *International Monthly* much material is presented of a nature suited to assist the intelligent foreigner in constructing an estimate of modern England. Mr. Emil Reich, of the British Museum, attempts, in sixteen pages, to describe "England at the Close of the Nineteenth Century"—i.e., the military and diplomatic status of the nation. Mr. Reich's main thesis is that England's power on land

and sea has begun to decline. In a paper of forty-six pages, Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, of London, gives some notes on the national characteristics of the English people, paying special attention to economic and social considerations.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Librarian Putnam, of the Congressional Library, discusses recent phases and tendencies of American public-library development. The most prominent of these phases and tendencies, says Mr. Putnam, are "improvement in *methods* (of administration), a greater variety of service, a corresponding complexity in organization and equipment, increase of mere facilities, extension of the constituency, and the incessant endeavor to urge the book upon classes that will not seek it for themselves, and into districts where its uses are unfamiliar. In particular, activity and popularization."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. James Geikie, the eminent Scottish geologist, writes on "Mountain Structure and Its Origin," and Dr. Francis H. Williams, of Boston, on "The X-Rays in Medicine."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* begins the new century well. We notice elsewhere Sir Robert Hart's latest communication on Chinese affairs. Mr. Arthur Symons writes on "The Painters of Seville." Mr. W. S. Lilly exhumes the writings of one Sir John Byles, whom he describes as a forgotten prophet. Sir John prophesied against Cobden, and in favor of many ideas which are much more in favor to-day than at the time he wrote. His Excellency Ismail Kemal Bey, who got up a manifestation in favor of England on the Transvaal question in Constantinople, and was sent to honorable banishment as Governor of Tripoli, a post to which he preferred the position of a simple exile, publishes a translation of his pamphlet on the dispute between England and President Krüger.

MAURICE HEWLETT.

Mr. Frederic Harrison writes enthusiastically concerning Mr. Maurice Hewlett, who, he declares, has opened a new era of prose in English literature. Speaking of "The Forest Lovers," Mr. Harrison says:

"It was a fairy tale, but one told with such romantic gusto, with so much of antique flavor, and in such ruddy and fragrant English, in spite of a too visible aiming at the 'precious,' that it placed its writer in the very front rank of imaginative fiction."

"It remained to be shown if our artist could construct an elaborate, full, coherent romance—true to historic realism, ample in incident and plot, correct in pictorial tone—a truly romantic epic, wrought out from end to end by living men and women, playing their parts in due relation and sequence. This Maurice Hewlett has done in his new piece—'The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay.'"

Mr. Harrison is very enthusiastic concerning the picture which Mr. Hewlett has painted of Richard Cœur de Lion. He says:

"It is a true historical romance, picturing a wonderful epoch—that of the third Crusade—not in its armor, robes, properties, and scenic *tableaux*, but with suffi-

cient archæologic realism, and above all with insight into the heart of its men, if not altogether of its women."

THE NEW REIGN IN ITALY.

Signor Dalla Vecchia writes with confidence and hope concerning the immediate future in Italy. He thinks the new king has begun well. The chief interest of the article is his description of Baron Sonnino's programme, which he thinks will be largely carried out by the existing ministry, of which the baron does not form a part. The Sonnino policy consists of three chief measures of reform. First, "he put at the head of the list a judiciary reform, to render the administration of justice more independent of the political authorities and of the politicians, to lessen the cost of justice to the public, and to increase the salary of the judges of the law-courts, who are at present badly paid."

Secondly, "Sonnino most forcibly pointed out the miserable condition of schoolmasters in small towns and villages, and he proposes that the schoolmasters in places of less than twenty thousand inhabitants should become state employees, thereby insuring them not only their daily morsel of bread, but also their independence from petty local despots."

Thirdly, on the land question, "he proposes, among other things, an alteration of the present system of contract between landowner and farmer, by introducing, as far as possible, the principle of coöperation or copartnership."

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Two papers are devoted to an appreciation of the late composer. The first is by Mr. Vernon Blackburn, who says of Sullivan:

"He was one of those curious people who never seemed to make a mistake. Tact, which has been called by a fine wit the nimble sense of fitness, was always like an Ariel by his side, and seemed in some curious way to direct every action of his life. To see him conduct was to see the man of tact; to hear his music was to hear the composition of the man of tact; to be welcomed by him in his own rooms was to be welcomed by the man of tact; he always knew how to order his life, and he ordered his life well. He went through it gayly, sweetly, and with vitality always dancing at his heels; he seemed to embrace vitality, as it were, and the gods conferred upon him all the dues which so worshipful an adoration of vitality as he deserved. He goes from us leaving a great legacy, an artist without a stain, a beautiful character without a slur."

The second is by Mr. Comyns Carr, who says:

"A great simplicity and generosity of nature lay, I think, at the root of the rare social charm which he possessed. In all my recollections of our companionship I cannot recall a single ill-natured word toward friend or acquaintance, or any bitter criticism of a comrade in art. In another man such restraint might have seemed insipid; in his case it was instinctive."

A "FORTNIGHTLY" RETROSPECT.

A writer who conceals his identity under the initial "M." indulges in a retrospect of the *Fortnightly Review* in the January number. It is just thirty-five years since the *Fortnightly* may be said to have initiated the era of modern reviews in England. The writer says:

"No party, but a free platform! This was the fresh cry that 15th of May, 1865, when the first number ap-

peared. In the years to follow, reviews on kindred lines—the *Contemporary* in 1866, the *Nineteenth* in 1877, the *National* in 1883—arrived to join in the campaign and make it triumphant. The title of the *Fortnightly* explained itself; the review was to appear on the 1st and 15th of each month, the price two shillings. The review became a monthly with the issue of October 1, 1866."

After two years' experience, the *Fortnightly*, under the editorship of Mr. G. H. Lewes, won great repute as a literary and political arena, but its financial success was small. Anthony Trollope, speaking of the first two years' working, said:

"Financially, as a company, we failed altogether. We spent the few thousands we had collected among us, and then made over the then almost valueless copyright of the review to the firm of publishers which now owns it. Such failure might have been predicted of our money venture, without much sagacity, from the first. But yet much was done."

This led to a reconstruction of the original idea of the *Fortnightly*, and "with the number of January, 1867, the present series of the *Fortnightly* was started, the price being raised from a florin to half-a-crown. Mr. John Morley now took the editor's chair, and was to be there for fifteen years."

Under Mr. Morley, the *Fortnightly*, although it published articles from writers of all shades of opinion, had a distinct political and philosophical character of its own.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE first number of the *Contemporary* for the new century is by no means up to its usual standard, and, with the exception of Dr. Dillon's paper, satirically entitled "The Chinese Wolf and the European Lamb," contains no article of exceptional interest. We have dealt with Dr. Dillon's article elsewhere.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Mr. J. Novicow, of Odessa, contributes an article on "England and Russia," in which he surveys Anglo-Russian relations during the present century. As might be expected, Mr. Novicow makes out an excellent case for his own country. He points out that Anglo-Russian enmity dates back only some seventy years, and was preceded by close friendship and alliance, and that the recent disputes have all been caused by British objections to Russian expansion, and in no case by Russian objection to British expansion. He shows also that in the end the Russians have generally had their way. Mr. Novicow has no suggestions to make as to an Anglo-Russian *entente*, beyond a recommendation that England should abandon her opposition to legitimate Russian expansion. He thinks, however, not without reason, that the Transvaal war will make the British Government more reasonable.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Mr. John Pigot, who has had experience as a Catholic student of Trinity College, puts the case for Catholic university education in Ireland. The following are his main recommendations:

"(a) That, without in any way affecting the granting of university degrees in theology, the divinity school itself should be removed from within the walls of Trinity College, brought more directly under the con-

trol of the representative church body, and, if necessary, suitably endowed, so as to stand on a proportionally financial equality with Maynooth College.

"(b) Either to establish a Catholic chapel, or, alternatively, to discontinue the exclusive Protestant service within the walls.

"(c) To offer to the members of all religious denominations the opportunity, through committees to be appointed by them, of supervising the religious or catechetical teaching of students, and their due attendance at divine worship and to other religious duties.

"(d) To endow a chair of mental and moral philosophy for Catholics."

SHAMANISM.

Mr. J. Stadling writes on "Shamanism," treating the religion both from the historical and ethnical point of view, and from his own personal observations of its practice in northern Siberia. Shamanism is still the religion of a large proportion of the native tribes of Siberia, and underlies to a large extent the nominal Christianity and Mohammedanism of many of the Asiatic tribes in eastern Russia. Mr. Stadling is an open-minded observer, and does not hesitate to point out that the nominal Christianizing of the heathen by no means involves a corresponding moral improvement.

"The Shamanists of northern Siberia, as far as I was able to find out, do certainly, in their practical life, stand on a higher moral level than their 'Christian' neighbors. The Tunguses are celebrated for their strict honesty. They pay not only their personal debts, but also those of their forefathers; they never steal, as their neighbors do; they are kind and hospitable. From my personal experience, I can say this, that whenever I met with real 'heathen' Tunguses, Dolgans, and Samoyeds, I found myself among good and honest people. On Taymyr I once came to the camp of an old 'heathen' Tungus widow, with several sons, all healthy and good fellows, with a large herd of reindeer. She told me that since the death of her husband she had carefully kept her family as far as possible away from the fatal contact with the baptized people."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

IT is much to be regretted that a less awkward name has not been found to serve during the coming years as the title of the review heretofore known as the *Nineteenth Century*. The January number opens with a frontispiece—"a Januform head adapted from a Greek coin of Tenedos at the request of the editor by Sir Edward J. Poynter, P.R.A."—which, says the editor, "tells in a figure all that need be said of the alteration made in the title of the review." The left face is the face of a bearded man looking downward, with the letters XIX against the end of his beard; the right the face of an upward-looking woman with flowing locks, and the letters XX against her fringe.

A POET'S VISION OF THE NEW CENTURY.

Mr. Stephen Phillips contributes a five-page poem entitled "Midnight—the 31st of December, 1900." He describes how "the Voice of the Lord" foretells what He will accomplish in the years to come. He will "come as a Healer of cities." The huge, ugly, industrial Babylons will be transformed into cities of wide and silent highways with electric transit; "colored peace,

lucid leisure," mild climate: motive power will be supplied by the tides. Nation will be bound to nation: forces of annihilation shall be devised so potent as to make war impossible. Nations shall unite and use a common language. Men shall ride on the air and use the waves of the ether as wheels. Telephonic and other appliances shall make speech audible from India to England, and scenes in China visible in England. Men will not merely ride the air; they will walk the sea without fear. Then shall pass "the delusion of death:" "ye shall shed your bodies and upward shall flutter to freedom." So, the Almighty proclaims, "the contest of ages is ending."

The poem may be described as a chapter out of Isaiah done into terms of modern science and then translated into rhythmical English. It will bear frequent quotation.

THE ENGLISH FARM LABORER A CENTURY AGO.

Dr. Jessop writes on "England's Peasantry—Then and Now," and is bold enough to say a good word for Gilbert's Act of 1782, which increased the poor rates from £2,500,000 in 1795 to £8,000,000 in 1832. "It did keep the agricultural laborers alive," and they improved their physique, while the people in the crowded towns were rapidly deteriorating. Many most interesting facts are supplied. Dr. Jessop's general conclusion is as follows:

"The agricultural laborers of to-day are certainly better clad, more luxuriously fed, have far more leisure, are better educated, and are rapidly becoming better housed than their forefathers a century ago."

"On the other hand, their grandfathers and great-grandfathers were much more gay and light-hearted than the moderns; they enjoyed their lives much more than their descendants do; they had incomparably more laughter, more amusement, more real delight in the labor of their hands; there was more love among them and less hate. The agricultural laborer had a bad, drunken time between twenty or thirty years ago, and he has been growing out of that. . . . Perhaps the saddest characteristic of the men of the present, as compared with the men of the past, is that the men of the past were certainly more self-dependent."

ENGLISH SOCIETY WOMEN.

Lady Ponsonby's paper on "The Rôle of Women in Society" in England to-day will not heighten the respect of the "lower classes" for the "upper circles." She gives a most rapid and interesting survey of society tendencies during the century just departed, and bears witness to the temper which now prevails:

"The desperate recklessness of experiment that seems to be not only a reaction against conventionality, but to result from a mad desire to exhaust every form of amusement, and indeed of vice. The husband-snatching, the lover-snatching—in short, the open profligacy—becomes unattractive because nobody is shocked. Gambling is resorted to, but that is such an exclusive passion that it protects its votaries from destruction by other forms of vice. . . . Nor do I think the *courtisane de haut étage* doubled with the philanthropist is a type that will commend itself to English opinion, for the men held in bondage by her are seldom those on the first line. Nor will the scholar and purely literary woman, or the *grande dame* who dabbles in literature, science, and art, and leads a charming life of eclecticism, estheticism, and many other isms, prevail."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The return of Lord Roberts to take supreme command of the British army has been seized by the editor as a fitting time to reprint a paper on army reform which General Roberts contributed in 1884. It is a general plea for considering the wishes of the soldier and making the service more attractive, and for substituting a three years' service with the option of twelve for the present system.

Mr. Edmund Robertson urges on the British Government the value attached by American and French experts to submarine boats, and begs for a more decided policy.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for January is a fairly good number, but hardly a brilliant one. Mr. Arnold White adds some further items to his "Plea for Efficiency," and Mr. H. W. Wilson contributes a useful article on "Our Surrenders in South Africa."

SCOTLAND GONE TORY.

Mr. William Wallace deals with "The Political Transformation in Scotland." Toryism in Scotland reached its low-water mark in 1880, when it held only 8 seats. Since then it has increased steadily till 1900, when it captured 38, or more than half the constituencies. This victory was obtained at the expense of all kinds of Liberalism. Mr. Wallace does not give a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon, unless the majority of Unionist papers in the north is a good reason.

"Glasgow, which has returned seven Unionists, possesses six daily newspapers; of these, only two fought the battle of the opposition. Edinburgh, whose representation is divided between the government and the opposition, possesses three daily newspapers; of these, two are Unionist and one Liberal. Possibly the cause of the empire would have fared even better in Edinburgh had not the solitary Liberal organ been in the habit of preaching, with much ability and audacity, an ardently democratic gospel that stopped short, however, of collectivism, as well as of opposing and mercilessly criticising the war in South Africa. In Aberdeen, all the daily newspapers are Unionist; the fact may help to explain the reduction of the Liberal majorities in the two divisions of the city and the capture of one of the divisions of the county. Dundee is the only one of the larger cities of Scotland in which the Liberal majorities have been increased; this may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that the leading daily newspaper is Liberal."

It is plain that this applies even more strongly to London, where the Liberals have now practically only one morning newspaper.

THE BRITISH NAVY'S RESTORATION.

Captain Wilmott, R.N., writing upon "Our Navy: Its Decline and Restoration," makes the following reference to the turning-point in the reconstruction of the navy. After referring to the condition of the fleet in 1884, he says that until that time the utterances of individuals and the opinion of experts had little effect. He proceeds:

"It required something of a more popular character to arouse the nation. This came with the publication

of a series of articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on 'The Truth About the Navy,' by 'One Who Knows the Facts,' in the autumn of 1884. The then editor, Mr. Stead, has described in the *Review of Reviews* how he gradually became convinced of the facts put before him, and determined to make them public. . . . These articles created considerable sensation, and other papers now began to recognize that there was a naval question. Without, however, the ability and enterprise of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the public indifference might have been indefinitely continued."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. L. Stephen has an excellent and discriminating article on Froude; Miss Woolward contributes "A Vindication of Lady Nelson."

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for January is a good number. We notice elsewhere the articles upon the progress of Japan, but the number contains many other interesting articles. One of the most interesting is the elaborately illustrated paper in which Mr. D. G. Hogarth describes how he explored what he believes to be the cave which was held sacred for centuries as the birth-place of Zeus. This famous cavern, which is converted into a temple, is a large double grotto, which shows as a black spot on the hillside above Psychró, a village of the inner Lasithi plains. He says:

"That here is the original birth-cave of Zeus there can remain no shadow of doubt. The cave on Ida, however rich it proved in offerings when explored some years ago, has no sanctuary approaching the mystery of this. Among holy caverns in the world, that of Psychró, in virtue of its lower halls, must stand alone."

POLITICAL ETHICS.

Mr. Leslie Stephen preaches upon right and wrong in politics, in order to justify his refusal to sign a protest against the war in South Africa. The gist of his somewhat cynical casuistry is to be found in the following sentence:

"Ahab may have behaved abominably to Naboth; but if Naboth raised a rebellion and called in the Philistines to right himself, it might still be the duty of a loyal Jew to put him down. Right and wrong are so mixed up in this world that an error or injustice in one part of the proceedings which has led to a conflict cannot decide the rights of the whole controversy."

On the present British policy of unconditional surrender, however, Mr. Stephen says:

"The importance of conciliation, and of showing by our action that, if necessity has justified coercion, coercion is in itself a monstrous evil, and should be supplanted as soon as possible by a concession of rights to the conquered, is too obvious for me to expatiate upon the topic."

THE BOERS AS THEY ARE.

Mr. Basil Williams, formerly a gunner in the C.I.V.'s, contributes a very interesting paper on "Some Boer Characteristics." Mr. Williams writes well, and his evidence adds another valuable contribution to the pyramid of testimony to the character of the Boers. Mr. Williams has seen the Boer in the field, and his testimony is that nearly every single accusation brought against England's enemy was false. Mr. Williams says:

"We found no confirmation in them of the popular opinion about the Boer distaste for water; in fact, they seemed to rush for a wash in a dirty cow pond with as much relish as we. But their most striking characteristic was their genuine piety. Every evening, when their camp fires were lit, they would sing in chorus psalms or hymns in praise of their Maker. Hypocrites the great mass of the Boers certainly are not, any more than our own Puritans were. Hospitable they certainly are, and proud of their country in a way which wins the sympathy of those who are no less proud and willing to fight for theirs."

As to their treatment of prisoners, Mr. Williams bears the same uniform testimony of all those who have been in the field. He says:

"I was constantly coming across men who had been prisoners of the Boers at various times; and I think I may say that my informants were altogether fairly representative of all classes of soldiers in the British army. The unanimity in their accounts of the treatment given to them by the Boers was extraordinary, whether they had been going about the country at the heels of De Wet or imprisoned at Waterval. Not a single prisoner I ever met had a complaint to make about the way in which he had been treated."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles include an interesting contribution by Mr. Julian Corbett, entitled "Colonel Wilks and Napoleon." Colonel Wilks was keeper of Napoleon when he first arrived at St. Helena, before the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe. He reports two lengthy conversations which he had with Napoleon, from which it appears that the emperor was extremely interested in the question of flogging in the army, which he condemned, and the nature and rights of the reformed Protestantism.

An anonymous writer has the courage to say a good word for the much-abused "Little Englander."

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE January *Cornhill* contains a great deal of very interesting matter. Under the title of "Our Birth and Parentage," Mr. George M. Smith records the diverting history of the now forty years old *Cornhill Magazine*.

DR. FITCHETT'S "INDIAN MUTINY."

This number also contains the first of Dr. Fitchett's articles on the Indian mutiny. Dr. Fitchett's style is admirable, clear, forcible, and graphic enough to captivate the most inveterate history-hater. But he is not too sympathetic to those who are not true-born Englishmen, and shows sometimes surprisingly little consideration for the feelings and susceptibilities of the Hindu race. He takes the very opposite view to that of Justin McCarthy as to the extent of the mutiny, the importance of which he considers has often been greatly overrated. "There were two black faces to every white face under the British flag which fluttered so proudly over the historic ridge at Delhi." Nor does he agree with Mr. Lecky, Lord Roberts, and other authorities as to the greased cartridges being the real and not merely the ostensible cause for the mutiny. Nor will he allow that there is anything to be said in justification of the Sepoys, although he admits "much of heavy-handed clumsiness in the official management of the business."

None of the guilty cartridges, he asserts, were ever actually issued to Sepoys, whose conscientious objections to them vanished when there was a chance of using them against British subjects.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"More Light on St. Helena" is thrown by a paper edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, and consisting chiefly of extracts from the letters and journals of Sir George Bingham and others who were in St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity. Some interesting conversation is recorded as to Napoleon's intended invasion of England. He said:

"I put all to the hazard; I entered into no calculation as to the manner in which I was to return; I trusted all to the impression the occupation of the capital would have occasioned."

Mrs. Richmond Ritchie has a delicately and charmingly written paper on "Felicia Hemans," which should be read to be fully appreciated.

Sir H. M. Stanley describes "How I Acted the Missionary, and What Came of It, in Uganda," an interesting record of dealings with King Mtesa, at whose request Stanley appealed for missionaries both to London and New York, with the result that a fund of \$120,000 was speedily raised, and five missionaries sent out, and now Uganda has one cathedral and 372 churches, attended by 97,575 converts.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S for January does not call for a very extended notice, with the exception of one short story which appears to be from the same pen as that which wrote the weird story in the December number. This time the tale describes the perils to which exorcists are exposed. A Roman Catholic priest, who is described as of the highest character and of stainless life, cast an obsessing demon out of the body of a country girl in America. The demon resented his expulsion from the body of his victim, and used her lips before his final exorcism to vow a terrible vengeance upon the exorcist. This threat he fulfilled to the letter. Troubles came thick and fast upon the unfortunate priest, who in a series of years came into difficult relations with a number of human beings, in each of whom he saw and recognized the glint of the demon's eye. First his bishop quarreled with him; then a young man came to assassinate him, and being overpowered by the superior will of the priest, committed suicide; then a Roman countess endeavored to compromise him; and finally, when he was traveling in India, a juggler, who went into a trance, was possessed of the same evil spirit. The priest tore the bandage from the eyes of the possessed juggler, but a cobra darted from the man's bosom, leaving a deadly wound upon the priest, who met his death firmly convinced that he had been pursued all these years by the evil spirit whom he had cast out of its first victim.

There is another very interesting paper entitled "More Problems of Railway Management." The writer believes that the twenty thousand locomotives now in use in the United Kingdom will soon be worth little more than old iron. Steam will rapidly be replaced by electricity, and with much better results, both in economy, speed, and safety.

There is a pleasant travel paper describing how the writer, Mr. Hanbury Williams, traveled 15,000 miles in fresh water from Port Arthur, in Canada, to the sea.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE lassitude which has lately seized upon the politics of Europe seems to have had its effect also on the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for December, which is not perhaps quite equal to its usual high standard. We have quoted in another place from the article by M. Desjardins on "China and International Law."

MIDDLE-CLASS SOCIALISM.

In the first December number M. Bourdeau writes an account of socialism among the middle class as exemplified in the International Socialist Congress which met in Paris on the occasion of the exposition. He notes that the various socialist congresses in Paris unfortunately exemplified in their proceedings anything but the solidarity which they claim as their ideal; and in this they represented, truly enough, the history of socialist parties for the last twenty years. The essential principle of socialism is to remedy the fatal division of humanity into two separate classes—the possessors of capital and the instruments of production, and the proletariat who possesses only the power to labor. This division has been induced by the condition of modern industrialism. It is well known that socialism has not availed very much to bridge over this division, and perhaps the reason may be that socialists themselves have tended to split into two opposite camps. The first of these sections aims at organizing the workers for trade interests, education, and for using strikes as a means of obtaining better conditions of labor; the other group employ political action, looking toward legislation as a sovereign remedy for the woes of the working classes. M. Bourdeau points out that this second class of political socialists is being more and more invaded and controlled by members of the middle class, and he finds an historical parallel in the number of active adherents which the French Revolution found in the ranks of the nobility. He says that the International Socialist Congress exhibited this *bourgeois* invasion in a remarkable degree. It is remarkable that the official journal of the German Socialists, the *Vorwärts*, hailed the establishment by the Chinese of an international secretariate and an interparliamentary committee as a reconstitution of the old "International" of Carl Marx; the establishment, in fact, of a vast army organized and disciplined, and waiting only the leading necessary to an army about to begin a campaign.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

In the second December number Count d'Haussonville writes upon "The Assistance Publique and Private Benevolence." As is well known, the organization of benevolence in France is quite different from that which obtains in this country, the relief of the poor being regarded there as a state rather than a municipal obligation. M. d'Haussonville writes naturally from the point of view of the devout Roman Catholic layman, and is evidently afraid of state interference with the philanthropic work of the Catholic Church in France; and he invokes the old principles of tolerance, liberty, and equality of all before the Lord, which, though they are on every one's lips, are so little regarded in practice.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned M. de Mun's paper on General Ladmirault, who died only two years

ago at the age of ninety, after distinguished services; and a paper by M. Charles Benoist on the position of labor in the modern state.

REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Osterogorski's article on "Political Women in England;" the rest of the *Revue* is quite worthy of the important position which it has now attained.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN ARGENTINA.

M. Diareaux' article may perhaps recall to some extent the attention of the public to the Argentine Republic, which has been somewhat neglected of recent years. He says that French investors have been wrong in failing to study the economic conditions of Argentina before lending her so many millions of francs; he admits that his fellow-countrymen have borne their losses with philosophy, but he thinks that they ought to have examined the causes of the losses, and to have searched for remedies. There came the crash of 1891, of which M. Diareaux says the English took advantage, while the French gave up the Argentina as a bad job. At the present day Argentina is, he says, one of the best financial colonies of the English, where capital finds the largest, freest, and most remunerative of returns. Of the present prosperity of Argentina he gives some remarkable examples; he recalls also the attempt made by England to conquer this country at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and it is curious to reflect what an influence upon the history of the world was exerted by the defeat of General Whitelock at Buenos Ayres.

A NEW DICTIONARY.

M. Bréal discusses the new French dictionary compiled by Messrs. Hatzfeldt, Darmesteter, and Thomas. As might be imagined from the association of the late Mr. Darmesteter with this work, it is particularly rich in etymologies that often correct or develop the researches of Littré.

THE FOUREAU-LAMY MISSION.

M. Liard contributes an important paper on this mission, based upon notes made by M. Foureau, the private correspondence of Commandant Lamy, and other first-hand documents. The mission was instructed to follow up the scientific exploration of the Sahara between Algeria and the Soudan; they were thus to follow substantially in the footsteps of the ill-fated Colonel Flatters, and how far the scientific character of the mission can be regarded as genuine will be seen from M. Liard's remark that for the fame of the French name it was necessary to avenge Colonel Flatters, and to go to the very spot where he was stopped. The Foureau-Lamy mission, he says, had the honor of re-establishing the reputation of France in the Central Sahara. M. Liard thus sums up what he calls the moral and international result of the mission. The junction of French Algeria with French Soudan and French Congo is an accomplished fact; Colonel Flatters has been avenged; Tourags have been forced to allow the French flag to pass the very spot where he was stopped; Rabah was killed, and his power destroyed; and altogether a splendid effect was exerted on the reclamation of Africa.

REVUE DES REVUES.

THE December numbers of this magazine are perhaps more than usually interesting. The first place is given to an article on "Marriage and Divorce," by MM. Paul and Victor Marguerite, suggested, apparently, by a resolution of the Feminist Congress at Paris, that on certain simple conditions divorce by mutual consent should become law. The article is a forcibly written plea in favor of divorce, but, needless to say, not against marriage. Anything is better, it is argued, than a judicial separation which does not permit of remarriage, and leaves the children in a more or less equivocal position. The writers also take occasion to plead that the divorce laws should be the same for both sexes, instead of, as at present, far more heavy on the woman than on the man. The woman taken in adultery may be imprisoned, whereas the man can only be fined. One by one the stock arguments against divorce are demolished, the writers, however, insisting that divorce, although better than separation, is still an evil—a necessary but deplorable evil. Incidentally the law's delays, and also its extreme costliness, receive some well-merited censure.

SALVATION BY THE PO-WENG-WOEY.

This is the not very intelligible title of an article by a member of the said Po-Weng-Woey, a liberal and progressive society of Chinese—the reform party, in fact—now numbering several millions, with branches in every province of China, making its influence felt even in the remotest villages, and this in spite of the vigorous efforts at suppression by the Empress Dowager and her party. The society practically owes its origin to the book published in 1898, "China's One Hope," by the Emperor himself, containing his liberal and progressive ideas, a book which the writer thinks created a sensation in China unequaled by that of any other book since the Bible in any country, civilized or barbarous. He also gives many extracts from this wonderful book, which will be read with much interest. No rules are imposed on those joining the society, and its members are free to leave it when they like. Somehow or other it has managed to be a very wealthy society, but every service rendered it is entirely gratuitous, the only expenses being for halls to be used as meeting-places, though even these are often offered gratis by one of the members of the league. Besides this, however, the Po-Weng-Woey bears the expense of three Chinese propagandist journals. The headquarters of the society are at Macao, but it has branches in Hongkong, Honolulu, San Francisco, Montreal, New York, and many other places. In California its adherents number 100,000, and their commerce has become so considerable that a daily paper is now published in Chinese at San Francisco, the only Chinese newspaper published outside China.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Another article of special interest is on the modern Japanese novel, by a Japanese writer. Japanese fiction is a great and growing force, but still much under the influence of foreign literature, especially French, although it is curious that hardly a single well-known novelist can read French. The Japanese know their Victor Hugo and Zola only through the medium of German or English.

A literary paper of interest is upon Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," and his work, the article being peculiarly timely just now, inasmuch as last month the

illustrious Polish author celebrated his jubilee, which was the occasion of a national rejoicing.

M. Georges Pellissier has an article on "The Peasant in Modern French Fiction," in which he takes some exception to Zola's "La Terre;" and M. Bréal writes upon "Judiciary Jargon," and asks why legal documents should not be written in intelligible French. There are, besides, some poems of considerable merit by King Oscar of Sweden.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE UNIVERSELLE.

THE turn of the century affords a favorable pretext to M. Édouard Tallichet to review the origin and development of his Swiss magazine, the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, which he does in an interesting article in the December number.

Born in 1796, the *Bibliothèque Universelle* achieves the somewhat unique distinction of witnessing the ends and beginnings of two centuries, an experience permitted to only very few of us mortals. Strange to say, its original name was the *Revue Britannique*, and its first object was to endeavor to counteract the revolutionary tendencies of the day, while reflecting for Continental readers the intellectual, literary, and social life of England. It was in 1816 that the three friends and founders decided to modify their programme, and the title of the review became the *Bibliothèque Universelle*. In 1865, M. Tallichet became editor and removed the review from Geneva to Lausanne.

The review has not been without its ups and downs. When it came into the hands of the present editor there were only some three hundred subscribers, but at the end of the first year the number was almost doubled. Progress continued, and at the end of the third year the receipts and the expenditure almost balanced. Since that time the number of subscribers to the review has increased, not by leaps and bounds, but gradually and surely, and its public has become European—not, however, without difficulties to cope with. Like most other editors, M. Tallichet realizes that it would be impossible to hold views on great public questions which would be acceptable to all his readers; he therefore does what seems to him right and just. His views on the Dreyfus case cost the review a number of French readers, and his opposition to the repurchase of the Swiss railways a number of Swiss readers. More recently, the *Bibliothèque's* pro-British proclivities, in the case of the war in South Africa, in opposition to the great Continental pro-Boer majority, must have had a serious effect on the subscription list. The review is, however, to be congratulated on its length of days and its honest expression of opinion, and every one will join in wishing it another century of success.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR C. BRIDGE, K.C.B., writes in the December number of the *Deutsche Revue* on "The Peace Mission of Navies." He points out the different conditions which rule naval and military men. In the case of the latter, officers and men of one nationality scarcely ever meet those of another; but naval men are constantly rubbing shoulders all over the world, and know and respect one another more than any other class of men. Sir C. Bridge cites various instances in which naval men have worked together at times when a slight difference between them might

have involved their respective countries in war. Warships have always been to the fore in mapping out the ocean—in discoveries and explorations all over the world. The writer says that English seamen look with great pleasure on the contemplated increase in the German navy, and that they all admit that they have learned much from their French *confrères*. Speaking of the difficult positions in which naval officers are sometimes placed, the admiral recalls Palmerston's words—that if he wanted a good diplomatist he would look for him on the bridge of a warship.

FROM GARDENER TO KING.

Adhémar Leclère, French resident in Cambodia, contributes an interesting article upon the dynasty of the kings of that country, telling the following tale of its origin: In 1333, there was a gardener who became celebrated for the excellence of his cucumbers, so much so that the king, who had a great liking for this vegetable, ordered him to reserve the entire output for his own consumption. To make certain that none of the cucumbers were stolen, he instructed the gardener to have his garden watched night and day. One night, in order to see that his orders in the matter had been carried out, the king stole out into the garden by himself, was taken for a robber by the watchful gardener, and promptly killed. As he left no heir, there was great trouble about the succession, and a way out of the difficulty was found by making the gardener king. Since that time his descendants have sat on the throne of Cambodia. This is the story always told in that country, but M. Leclère ridicules it. The removal of the old king, who was a Brahmin, had been, in his opinion, decided upon by the nobles and people, who were all Buddhists, and this story was invented in order to explain how he came to disappear. In any event, a Buddhist succeeded him as king.

GERMAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The opening article in the December number of the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* is by Richard Calwer, upon trade politics in central Europe. He is in favor of reduced tariffs in mid-European export and import trade. Incidentally he gives some interesting facts concerning the German trade with the United States. German exports to the United States have decreased slightly in the past two years, while American imports into Germany have increased in the same years. He attributes this fact to the heavy tariff which German goods have to pay to get into the United States, and the comparatively light tax imposed upon American products by the German Government. He, however, does not see any profit that is likely to accrue to German traders by a tariff war with the United States, for the simple reason that Germany exports goods to America which that country could do without, while the imports from the United States are an absolute necessity to German merchants.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

In the December number of the *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land*, Ulrich von Hassell discusses German colonial politics, and gives some interesting figures as to the cost of the various colonial possessions to the mother country. Railways are being built and harbors improved, and in consequence expenditure will increase during this year. The sum to be spent on her colonies all over the world amounts to under \$10,000,000, a total which England expends in less than two weeks in South

Africa. Kiaochau is rather expensive—\$2,500,000 will be spent on it during 1901—and over \$5,000,000 goes to the African colonies. Herr von Hassell naturally does not relish the way in which German West Africa is spoken of by statesmen at the Cape. As for Mr. Rhodes' letter saying that he would prevent the immigration of Boers into German West Africa, he characterizes it as absurd. Mr. Rhodes' position in the Southwest African Company does not give him the power to do this, as there are seven German and only three English directors. The desirability of building the Central Railway in East Africa is urged, because at present the Uganda Railway takes all the traffic from the northern part of the German colony. Immigration into the various African possessions is still very slow.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Mr. Karl Jentsch contributes to the *Zukunft* a very sensible article upon "German Politics the World Over." He begins by discussing the Chinese question. He points out that China was a state long before Europe could boast of any such thing, and that in most things the Chinese are ahead of, at any rate, their nearest neighbors, the Russians. They have made a fruitful garden of their country, while the Russians have turned to little account their fertile soil, and in fact in everything save in military matters they are ahead. They have been invaded, but have never attacked any one, and the writer considers the present attitude of the powers to China one of the most absurd possible. From a German point of view, he thinks that German trade will suffer, not gain, by the present hostilities; that the coal mines could have been reached by pacific measures; that to secure the compensation in princes' heads and taels which is demanded they would have to conquer the whole of China, and that a control by seven or eight great powers, if it ever came, would be a thing to mock at.

THE SCANDINAVIAN REVIEWS.

THE recent Scandinavian magazines are notable for many valuable contributions. Besides being strong in fiction, *Varia* (Stockholm), in its December issue, has an article on "The Artistic Taste in Our Swedish Homes," by Alf. Wallander, a well-known Swedish artist. *Kringsjaa* (Christiania) for November has two articles of interest, "Water as Light and Fuel," by S. A. Ramsvig, and "Is Henrik Ibsen a Naturalist?" by Dr. H. C. Hansen. In the eighth number for last year of *Samtiden*, Aagot Raeder writes on "Björnson's Representation of Women," and Gerhard Schjelderup on "The Influence of Bach on the Music of Our Time." In *Tilskuere* (Copenhagen) for October, Julius Wulff gives an account of "The Anglo-American Understanding," and Aage Friis contributes a very readable paper on "The Danish Court of 1770," as illustrated by contemporary letters. *Ymer*, the leading Swedish scientific magazine, has an exceedingly interesting account of "The Swedish Expedition to Northeastern Greenland," which was led by the eminent explorer, A. C. Nathorst, and undertaken between June and September, 1899, with the direct object of finding some traces of Andrée. Besides this article, O. Peterson writes upon "The Drift Ice in Northern Atlantic." The August issue of *Finsk Tidskrift* (Helsingfors) presents a contribution by O. Grotenfelt on "Recent Researches in the Kalevala."

NOTES ON THE SEASON'S BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Mr. William Barclay Parsons has written *An American Engineer in China* (McClure, Phillips & Co.), presenting a view of China and the Chinese from the point of view of industrial development. In the years 1898-99 Mr. Parsons was in China, in the interest of an American syndicate, to examine, survey, and report on an extensive railway enterprise. He traversed the province of Hunan, of which less was known than of the other provinces, and obtained an entrance into Chang-sha, the one large city in China which hitherto had been closed to foreigners.

Mr. Joel Cook presents in the three volumes of his *America, Picturesque and Descriptive* (Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.), a great wealth of information, including considerable historical data, regarding various places and regions, particularly the eastern half of the United States. Less formal in arrangement than a gazetteer or cyclopedia, Mr. Cook's work still has its uses for purposes of reference. Beautiful and well-chosen illustrations add to the attractiveness of the text.

A beautifully illustrated volume, entitled *In and Around the Grand Canyon* (Little, Brown & Co.), is the fruit of ten years' visits by Mr. George Wharton James to "the most sublime spectacle of earth,"—the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona. The one hundred photographs which embellish the pages of this work are in themselves remarkable. Even the text of the book was written, it may be said, within the canyon. The author has made a special effort to gather the local history of the region. He has followed traces of the early explorers, and obtained accounts of their thrilling adventures and escapes. Mr. James dedicates his book to Maj. John W. Powell, whose name is indelibly associated with the early explorers of the Colorado.

By a coincidence that is certainly complimentary to Major Powell, a valuable ethnological treatise, entitled *The North-Americans of Yesterday*, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh (Putnam's), is also dedicated to him. Mr. Dellenbaugh's work is "a comparative study of North-American Indian life, customs, and products, on the theory of the ethnic unity of the race." This volume serves to popularize much information regarding our Indian tribes, especially those of the far Southwest, which has been gathered at various times by our industrious Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, but never presented in popular form. The book is richly illustrated.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston, of Chicago, has written a most entertaining volume on *Panama and the Sierras* (Chicago: The Riverton Press), giving his observations on three journeys between New York and California by the Panama route. The doctor is himself a native of the Golden State, and his first journey to the East was made by way of the isthmus. Photographs taken by the author himself illustrate the book.

Falaise, the Town of the Conqueror (Little, Brown & Co.), is a charming account of the old French village by Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd, author of *In and Out of Three Normandy Inns*, and other travel sketches. The fact that Falaise was William the Conqueror's

birthplace is not all that appeals to the interest of the traveler. It was also the scene of the great horse fair of the eleventh century, which still survives. Mrs. Dodd's account of this fair is most interesting. Other towns of Normandy are better known than Falaise to the modern traveler, but perhaps none will better repay a visit; and stay-at-homes will be grateful to Mrs. Dodd for her entertaining description of the place.

Prof. Maxwell Sommerville's *Sands of Sahara* (Lippincott) is an account of very recent explorations in the great desert, illustrated from photographs.

HISTORIES OF THIS AND OTHER LANDS.

Among the new books relating to American history perhaps none is more attractive to the student than Dr. Edward Eggleston's *The Transit of Civilization* (Appleton). This is the second volume in Dr. Eggleston's "History of Life in the United States," of which *The Beginners of a Nation* was the first. The "transit of civilization" to which allusion is made is from England to America in the seventeenth century. As it is Dr. Eggleston's ambition to write the history of civilization for the period covered by his books, he has made a special effort to find out just how the colonists in America were affected by the progress made by their European contemporaries in science and literature. This is a branch of research that has seldom been pursued by historians with any thoroughness. In the present volume, Dr. Eggleston describes in his first chapter "The Mental Outfit of the Colonists." This is followed by a "Digression Concerning Medical Notions at the Period of Settlement." He then discusses "Mother English, Folk-Speech, Folk-Lore, and Literature." In the remainder of the volume he treats of ethics, education, and the labor question. Dr. Eggleston has applied to the people of this period the canons of history, and, as he humorously suggests, "people with ancestors will be disappointed." Dr. Eggleston adheres to his intention revealed in the earlier volume of "hewing to the line." As a result, many of our long-cherished preconceptions of colonial history will receive more or less of a shock; but we venture the prediction that Dr. Eggleston's conclusions will, in the main, stand the most exacting tests of historical accuracy.

AMERICAN HISTORY FRESHLY PRESENTED.

In continuation of the theme suggested by Dr. Eggleston's volumes, the reader will find much material of value in *The Expansion of the American People*, by Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago (Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co.). The recent discussion of the question of territorial expansion may be responsible for the production of this book at the present time; but as regards its contents, it is a welcome addition to our stock of school and general histories, quite irrespective of that discussion. The writer treats of the social as well as of the territorial expansion of our nation, describing the manner of living, methods of travel, and the modes of doing business. Illustrations, consisting largely of reproductions of rare old prints, and the numerous maps, add much to the interest of the text.

In another book by Professor Sparks, *The Men Who*

Made the Nation (Macmillan), the biographical element is subordinated to the historical. The author presents an outline of United States history from 1760 to 1865 in the form of a series of studies of distinct periods, in each of which events are grouped about the personality of one man. In the first period, for example, the representative figure is "Benjamin Franklin, the Colonial Agent in England." Then follow "Samuel Adams, the Man of the Town Meeting;" "John Adams, the Partisan of Independence;" "Robert Morris, the Financier of the Revolution;" "Alexander Hamilton, the Advocate of Stronger Government;" and "George Washington, the First President." For the history of the Government from the beginning of the century down to the Civil War the men selected to represent the successive periods are: "Thomas Jefferson, the Exponent of Democracy;" "Henry Clay, the Father of Public Improvements;" "Andrew Jackson, the People's President;" "Daniel Webster, the Defender of the Constitution;" "Horace Greeley, the Anti-Slavery Editor," and "Abraham Lincoln, a New Type of American." Of course, readers' judgments will differ as to the propriety of these particular selections, but the author has contrived to introduce into each chapter a fund of entertaining facts bearing on the development of the nation during the period under consideration. The book is interesting because it has to do with people. In the writer's view, "the making of the nation is the story of the men who made it." Criticism of the work, we imagine, will be directed chiefly against the author's sense of proportion; but his success in the exploitation of interesting historical materials cannot be gainsaid.

An excellent brief *Story of American History* has been written for use in elementary schools by Albert F. Blaisdell (Ginn & Co.). This book is much more than a mere compilation of facts, and is really what its title implies, a "story," written in the light of the latest research and appropriately illustrated.

President Lyon Gardiner Tyler, of the ancient College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., has written a most attractive volume on *The Cradle of the Republic: Jamestown and James River* (Richmond, Va.: Whittet & Shepperson). President Tyler gives a detailed account of the first English settlement in the United States, beginning with a study of the aborigines and the physical features of the country about Jamestown, following this with a summary of political events, including the settlement itself, and an inquiry into the character of the immigrants, and giving descriptions of the fort, church, blockhouses, and other buildings of the settlement, with a final chapter on the origin and history of places along the James River. The volume is illustrated and indexed.

We have received the first volume of a new edition of Sir Arthur Helps' *The Spanish Conquest in America*, with an introduction, maps, and notes, by M. Oppenheim (John Lane). The work is to be completed in four volumes and sold at a low price.

The thrilling story of the old frigate *Constitution* has been retold by Prof. Ira N. Hollis, of Harvard University, the well-known expert on naval affairs (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Many of our readers will recall the centennial anniversary of the *Constitution's* launching, in October, 1897. "Old Ironsides" now lies housed over at the Boston navy yard, and the Secretary of the Navy has been authorized by an act of Congress to restore the ancient vessel to the same condition, as regards her hull and rigging, she was in when in active

service, provided that \$400,000 be raised for the purpose by the Daughters of 1812.

SOME MILITARY HISTORY.

The late Gen. Jacob D. Cox was generally recognized as one of the ablest of our military historians. Several weeks before his death, in August last, General Cox had completed the manuscript of a two-volume work to be entitled *Military Reminiscences of the Civil War* (Scribners). In this work General Cox had aimed to reproduce his own experiences in the war in such a way as to help the reader to understand just how the duties and the problems of that great conflict presented themselves successively to one man who had an active part in it from the beginning to the end. General Cox had an intimate knowledge of the personal qualities of many men who were prominent in the Civil War, both as officers and as civilians. It is this personal side of the book that will prove most interesting, we think, to the general reader, although the detailed accounts of the various campaigns are of permanent value from the point of view of the tactician. All who have read General Cox's studies of the strategy of the war, as published in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* and in various other forms, will readily appreciate the skill and insight with which he analyzes the military movements that led to the success of the Union army.

Thrilling Days in Army Life is the title of a capital little book by Gen. George A. Forsyth, U.S.A., with illustrations by Rufus F. Zogbaum (Harpers). General Forsyth devotes the first part of his book to stories of frontier Indian fighting, and the remainder to reminiscences of the Civil War, including Sheridan's ride, in which General Forsyth accompanied the chief actor from start to finish, and the scene of the surrender at Appomattox Court House, of which he was also an interested witness. General Forsyth's powers as a military story-teller have been well exemplified recently in his book entitled *The Story of the Soldier*, which was noticed in our December number, while Mr. Zogbaum's abilities as a delineator of army subjects have placed him in a class by himself among American illustrators.

In *The Civil War by Campaigns* (Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.), Mr. Eli G. Foster discards the ordinary chronological order of treatment for a new method of presentation, by which the movements of each army are fully described before those of others are touched upon. This scheme of writing military history has its advantages, and is decidedly interesting, by way of variation from the conventional system of text-book making.

UNIVERSITY STUDIES.

In Volume XVIII. of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* there is a series of studies in "State Taxation, with Particular Reference to the Southern States," edited by Dr. J. H. Hollander. This is followed by studies of "The Colonial Executive Prior to the Restoration," by Dr. Percy L. Kaye; "The Constitution and Admission of Iowa into the Union," by Prof. James A. James; "The Church and Popular Education," by Prof. H. B. Adams; "The Struggle for Religious Freedom in Virginia: The Baptists," by William Taylor Thom. We have had occasion, from time to time during the past year, to comment on the various essays included in this volume as they have been issued from the Johns Hopkins Press. The volume as a whole seems to measure up to the high standard set by the earlier volumes of the series.

In the twelfth volume of the Columbia University *Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law* (Macmillan), Dr. William Maxwell Burke writes on "History and Functions of Central Labor Unions," Mr. Edward E. Proper on "Colonial Immigration Laws," Dr. William H. Glasson on "History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States," and Dr. Charles E. Merriam, Jr., on "History of the Theory of Sovereignty since Rousseau." These monographs speak well for American historical scholarship.

AMERICAN LITERARY HISTORY.

If some of the social traditions of the New Englanders have been jarred by Dr. Edward Eggleston's researches into their colonial history, their literary traditions must have been no less disturbed by certain chapters of Prof. Barrett Wendell's *Literary History of America* (Scribners). His account of the anti-slavery movement and its relation to literature is especially iconoclastic. What, for example, could be better calculated to disturb the equanimity of the Boston anti-imperialists than Professor Wendell's dictum that "the impulses of the New England reformers to set the world right concentrate themselves on the affairs of other people and not on their own;" and that this very trait reveals the identity of the New England temper with that of the mother-country, since "no peculiarity has been more characteristic of the native Englishmen than a passion to reform other people than themselves, trusting meantime that God will help those who forcibly help somebody else." For his cynicism respecting the modern New England writers, however, Professor Wendell amply atones in the breadth and candor with which he discusses the literary progress of the country as a whole. His treatment of the subject is marked from beginning to end by freshness and originality. His grasp of social and political history gives a value to his work not always possessed by historians of literature. One subdivision of Professor Wendell's theme has been treated by Mr. Daniel D. Addison in one of the volumes of "National Studies in American Letters" (Macmillan), entitled *The Clergy in American Life and Letters*. This book aims to give a general view of the literary work of the American clergy, and it does this by treating in sketches typical clergymen who were literary men, and then making a more extended examination of the most important writers,—Dwight, Channing, Parker, Bushnell, Beecher, and Brooks,—who by their work illustrate the whole subject. The author wisely refrains from any attempt to enter into any theological discussion or criticism. The influence of the clergy upon American life and letters has certainly been immense, and there is little danger of overestimating it. Mr. Addison has observed a discriminating and judicial attitude.

TALES OF VARIOUS PEOPLES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

A History of Babylonia and Assyria, by Prof. Robert W. Rogers, has been issued in two volumes (Eaton & Mains). The author has based his work exclusively upon original sources, accepting, however, many of the explanations offered by modern Assyriologists. The entire work has been read in manuscript by Professor Sayce, whose suggestions have been utilized by the author. It is a significant fact that the progress of Assyriology in the past twenty years has been so rapid that every book on the history of Babylonia and

Assyria published before 1870 or 1880 is regarded as hopelessly antiquated.

The volume entitled *The Awakening of the East*, by Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu (McClure, Phillips & Co.), is the authorized English translation of a much-talked-of book. Portions of the work had already seen the light in the form of magazine articles. The author's point of view as an impartial investigator has become well known. He traces the development of Asia under the three divisions of Siberia, China, and Japan. Mr. Henry Norman furnishes an introduction to the volume, and Mr. Richard Davey is responsible for the translation, while the special introduction for the American edition has been written by the author. None of the recent books on the Eastern question has contributed so much to our knowledge of the real situation.

An important reprint from the *International Monthly*, of Burlington, Vt., is *The Expansion of Russia*, by Alfred Rambaud, the author of a history of Russia which was crowned by the French Academy in 1883. The present essay, which first appeared in the September and October issues of the *International Monthly*, is now issued in bound form with a table of contents, and divided into chapters with topical headings. As a brief presentation of Russia's development and aims there is probably no better book accessible to the American public. M. Rambaud believes that Russia is just at the beginning of an era of expansion such as no European nation has ever had. In the "Mediæval Towns" series (Macmillan), Mr. William Holden Hutton has contributed *Constantinople*, and his text has been gracefully illustrated by Mr. Sydney Cooper. Mr. Holden has written an entertaining historical sketch, with some of the elements of the guide-book, although he disclaims any intention to supersede the indispensable *Murray's Hand Book*.

The third volume of Miss Ruth Putnam's translation of Professor Blok's *History of the People of the Netherlands* covers the war with Spain, 1568-1621. In the condensation of Professor Blok's work Miss Putnam has given greater weight to the social and economic conditions than to the political affairs of the Dutch people.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle's *The Great Boer War* (McClure, Phillips & Co.) is more readable and probably far more accurate than many of its predecessors in the field. Dr. Doyle has attempted with more earnestness than most of his British colleagues to get the views of the Boers on both political and military questions. The lessons of the war which Dr. Doyle draws are not wholly flattering to the British administration. Dr. Doyle's services of several months as a surgeon in South Africa during the war enabled him both to see and to describe events clearly and accurately.

The Filipino Martyrs, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan (John Lane), is an English barrister's account of the surrender of Manila, in 1898, and the disturbances which began in February, 1899. Mr. Sheridan was an eye-witness of these events, and severely censures the conduct of General Otis and other American officials in authority.

The second volume of *A History of the Ancient Working People*, by C. Osborne Ward, of the United States Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C., published by the author, deals with "Origins of Socialism." The author has collected much valuable material regarding such comparatively obscure topics as "Strikes in Egypt," "India's Brotherhoods," "Pre-

Christian Trade Unions," "The Ancient Voting Unions," and "The Labor Laws of the Apostolic Age." Another title used for this work is *The Ancient Lowly*.

BIOGRAPHY.

In the sketches that make up Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet's two-volume work on *Women of the American Revolution* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), there is a great deal of Revolutionary history as well as biography. The women chosen as the subjects of these sketches were all prominent in one way or another in connection with the Revolution, although many of the names are quite unfamiliar to the present generation of Americans. This work was originally published in the middle of the nineteenth century, and the material for the sketches was collected while some men and women were still living who could recall the faces and figures of the Revolutionary leaders. In calling attention to this fact, Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton speaks of the deep interest in Colonial and Revolutionary history among women during the last years of the century, as indicated by the formation of various patriotic societies. Mrs. Ellet's work appeared many years in advance of the demand for such literature, which is an outgrowth of very recent years.

The nature of Maj. J. B. Pond's *Eccentricities of Genius* (G. W. Dillingham & Co.) would hardly be guessed from the title of the book. The volume is made up of Major Pond's recollections of famous men and women of the lecture platform, with whom he has had semi-professional relations during many years. Major Pond's reminiscences of such "lecture kings" as Gough, Phillips, Garrison, Sumner, Beecher, and their successors of the present day, are extremely entertaining, while the autobiographical passages revealing glimpses of the author's own varied career are by no means lacking in interest. The major's life has not been a remarkably long one, but in one way or another he has had to do with more celebrities, American and foreign, than most Americans have even seen. He has something interesting to tell about each of them, from Ralph Waldo Emerson and Matthew Arnold to "Ian Maclaren" and Dr. Conan Doyle.

Consul-General S. H. M. Byers has given to the public his memories of noted people in a volume entitled *Twenty Years in Europe* (Rand, McNally & Co.). During the twenty years of Consul Byers' official experience in Switzerland and Italy there were stirring events in plenty. "Two great wars took place; one great empire was born; another became a republic; and the country of Victor Emmanuel changed from a lot of petty dukedoms to a free Italy." Consul Byers' contemporary impressions of those events as they were jotted down from day to day in his diary are full of interest. In the volume are included about fifty letters from General Sherman, whose intimate friendship Consul Byers enjoyed from the time of the Civil War to the day of General Sherman's death.

Mr. William E. Connelley's *John Brown* (Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.) is a spirited defense of the hero of Osawatimie, by a Kansan, written and published on Kansas ground, and chiefly devoted to a review of Brown's Kansas career. Both author and publishers deserve praise for the thorough manner in which their task has been performed. The book is an entirely creditable Kansas product. The publishers announce an edition of *The John Brown Papers*, a collection of original documents and letters of historical importance,

to be edited by Col. Richard J. Hinton and Mr. Connelley.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis has written *Verbeck of Japan* (Revell), the story of the work accomplished by Dr. Guido Fridolin Verbeck, one of the missionaries whose influence on Japan has been formative and permanent. Dr. Griffis knew Verbeck during four years in Japan, and in repeated visits to his birthplace, Zeist, in Holland, he learned many facts about Verbeck's early life and his preparation for his wonderful work in the far East. In the present volume Dr. Griffis lets his hero tell his own story.

Dr. J. Rendel Harris is the editor of *The Life of Francis William Crossley* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), an English clergyman of saintly and attractive life. In the series of "The World's Epoch Makers" (Scribners), *Wesley and Methodism* is contributed by F. J. Snell, and *Luther and the German Reformation* by Dr. T. M. Lindsay. Each of these books describes the central personality in a great religious movement, and in each the aim has been to present the hero in the environment of the social life of his time.

Songs and Song Writers, a charming little book by Henry T. Finck (Scribners), gives personal sketches of many German, Hungarian, Scandinavian, Italian, French, English, and American song-writers, prefaced by an interesting chapter on "Folk-Song and Art-Song." Mr. Finck names Edvard Grieg and Edward MacDowell as the two greatest living song-writers. In Mr. Finck's opinion, Mr. MacDowell "has placed American music, so far as the *Lied* and the piano-forte are concerned, on a level with the best that is done in Europe." In a volume entitled *Some Players* (Stone), Amy Leslie gives personal sketches of a large number of the leading actors, actresses, and opera singers of the day, including Modjeska, Booth, Terry, Mansfield, Irving, Bernhardt, Jefferson, Calvé, Eames, Nordica, and Lillian Russell.

Another volume in "The World's Epoch Makers" series, *William Herschel and His Work*, is contributed by James Sime, M.A., who sets forth the significant facts in the great astronomer's career as they have been handed down in the writings of Sir William himself and his contemporaries.

In *A Life's Voyage*, by Ambrose C. Fulton (New York: published by the author), we have some of the recorded experiences of a man who entered the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico as early as 1831, took part in the revolution that led to the founding of the Republic of Texas, in 1835, and after a lifetime of adventure is now enjoying a serene old age in Davenport, Iowa.

TREATISES ON SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC THEMES.

A philosophical work that is likely to attract much attention among students of politics is Mr. Edmond Kelly's *Government; or, Human Evolution* (Longmans). The first part of this work bears the subtitle "Justice," and deals mainly with the theoretical side of the subject. The author promises that the second volume, under the subtitle "Individualism and Collectivism," will deal wholly with practical problems. The author's application of the theory of evolution to human government differs in a marked way from Herbert Spencer's treatment of the same theme. The drift of Mr. Kelly's discussion of the fundamental principles

of justice is decidedly in the direction of collectivism; that is to say, state intervention. Mr. Kelly's conclusions, however, will be more explicitly stated in his second volume, which has not yet appeared. It is interesting to note that this book is the outgrowth of a peculiar experience in practical politics—namely, the "Good Government Club" movement in New York City during the years 1892-95.

Under the title *War and Labor* (Longmans), a Russian author, Michael Anitchkow, makes a powerful appeal in behalf of the modern international peace movement, based on an analysis of the economic results of war as illustrated in both ancient and modern history.

The American Economic Association has published a volume of *Essays in Colonial Finance*, written by members of the association, and collected and edited by a special committee (Macmillan). These are prefaced by a report of the association's committee on colonies, in which several general suggestions are made, some of which are applicable to the United States. In the essays which follow, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman describes "The French Colonial System;" Mr. Isidore Loeb, "The German Colonial Fiscal System;" Mr. Clive Day, "The Dutch Colonial Fiscal System;" Mr. Albert G. Keller, "Italy's Experience with Colonies;" Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, "Spanish Colonial Policy;" Prof. C. W. Tooke, "The Danish Colonial Fiscal System in the West Indies;" Prof. Charles H. Hull, "Finances in the British West Indies;" Mr. E. W. Kemmerer, "The Fiscal System of Egypt;" Dr. Roland P. Falkner, "Finances of British Possessions in South Africa," and Prof. J. W. Jenks, "English Colonial Fiscal Systems in the Far East." All these studies are based on the most complete data accessible, and the information thus collated cannot fail to be of great value to our American officials in constructing colonial systems in the Philippines and in Porto Rico.

Race Problems of the South is the title of the proceedings of the first annual conference of the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South, held at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1900 (Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company). The object of the society in publishing these papers is "to create within the South itself a popular literature on the subject—a literature representative of the soil and the people, a literature which will interpret the South both to the world and to itself."

The New York Tenement House Commission of 1900 has published *Tenement House Reform in New York, 1834-1900*, and *Housing Conditions and Tenement Laws in Leading American Cities*. Each of these monographs was prepared by Mr. Lawrence Veiller (105 East Twenty-second Street), secretary to the commission. The latter document, which is in the form of a special report to the commission, was prepared from personal observation, from investigations carried on by correspondence in certain cities with persons in a position to know the conditions of the houses of the poor in their own cities, and also by a study of the laws and ordinances. Mr. Veiller has appended to his report a comparative table of the more important building and health ordinances in each city as they affect tenement-houses. This compilation will be found especially useful by all commissions and officials in our larger cities who are interested in improving the housing conditions of the people.

Mr. Ernest McCullough, a civil engineer, has written an elementary manual on *Municipal Public Works*. This little pamphlet discusses from an engineer's standpoint the various problems with which the trustees of a town or the council of a small city may have to deal. The book is written, not for engineers, but for non-technical readers, to serve as a sort of primer in municipal engineering. Town and city officials will find it extremely useful.

The Water Supply of the City of New York, published by the Merchants' Association of New York, is a model book of its class. It presents the results of an exhaustive inquiry into the relative financial results of municipal and private ownership, the present supply, available sources for additional supply, Hudson River supply, the Ramapo contract, and the experience of other cities, and the legislative and constitutional obstacles to the city's acquiring the needed additional supply, with practical recommendations for immediate action. This inquiry was conducted so thoroughly, and the results were so clearly and fully presented, that it would almost seem that the last word on the subject of the New York City water-supply has been said. At any rate, the facts collected in this volume will be utilized by public officials and private citizens for years to come.

Mr. Samuel A. Nelson (16 Park Place, New York), of the Wall Street staff of the New York *Evening Sun*, has recently published two little books of unique interest. One of these, *The A B C of Wall Street*, is Mr. Nelson's own compilation. In this little handbook Mr. Nelson presents in an elementary way the methods employed in Wall Street, with explanations of the complex activities of that famous financial center, going into such topics as "The Numerous Classes of Bonds and What They Represent," "The Daily Work of a Broker," "Receiving and Delivering Stocks," "The Stock Exchange Clearing House," "How Stocks and Bonds are Transferred, and What Constitutes a Good and Bad Delivery," and giving a valuable dictionary of Wall Street words and phrases. The second volume of Mr. Nelson's "Wall Street Library" is *The Anatomy of a Railroad Report and Ton-Mile Cost*, by Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock, a student of railroad economics. This book is designed mainly for those persons who, while interested in railroad investments, are nevertheless wholly unacquainted with railroad reports. Mr. Woodlock analyzes these reports and clears up all difficulties. His treatment of ton-mile cost deals with some of the main principles governing the transportation of freight in the United States.

The World a Department Store, by Bradford Peck (Lewiston, Maine: published by the author), affords an agreeable transition from the world of fact to the world of speculation. Mr. Peck, in this story of life under the coöperative system, outlines the possibilities of the Coöperative Association of America in the economic experiments in which Mr. Peck fully believes, and to which others are looking for a solution of many of the economic problems of our day. Mr. Peck, the writer of the book and organizer of the combination, is a business man of thirty-five years' standing, and his ideas are described as the result of close study and practical experience in human affairs. Many of the features of the scheme as set forth in the book were foreshadowed by Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward*.

In *Reform or Revolution?* Mr. John S. Hittell, of San Francisco, undertakes to explain the chief defects of the Government of the United States and to propose

the best remedy for them. Mr. Hittell quotes from many authorities to prove that no other enlightened nation fails so lamentably as ours to perform its duties of defining and protecting the rights of its citizens in matters relating to person and property, discusses these evils under the heads of "Divided Sovereignty," "Conflict of Departments," "The Spoils," "Peril," and "Reform," and concludes with a list of the books from which citations are made.

Among other works suggesting various reforms in our political and economic system are *The Regeneration of the United States*, by William Morton Grinnell (Putnams); *The Coming Democracy*, by Orlando J. Smith (New York: The Brandur Company); *Heredity and Human Progress*, by Dr. W. Duncan McKim (Putnams); *The End of the Ages*, by William Fishbough (New York: Continental Publishing Company), and *The Republic of America*, by the Rev. Dr. L. B. Hartman (Abbey Press).

Prof. Frank W. Blackmar has written an excellent manual of *Economics* (Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.) for the use of students and instructors. The book is the result of many years' experience as head of the department of sociology and economics in the University of Kansas. It especially emphasizes the discussion of such subjects as trusts, labor organizations, socialism, commercial crises and panics, money, profit-sharing, coöperation, transportation, and taxation.

THE RECORD OF SCIENCE.

Very opportune is the appearance of Dr. Henry Smith Williams' *The Story of Nineteenth Century Science* (Harpers), a book that sums up in a marvelous manner the achievements of the past hundred years in the fields of electricity, medical and physical science, and natural phenomena in general. Dr. Williams is especially happy in his personal studies of the men who have made the great discoveries in all these departments of knowledge. His sketches of these men add the element of human interest to the book and give to the story the character of romance. Dr. Williams has succeeded, where most writers who have tried to do the same thing have failed, in accurately explaining the developments of modern science in terms that are not only comprehensible to the lay mind, but of compelling interest.

One cannot read very far in such a book as Dr. Williams' without being reminded again and again of the indebtedness of science to that great discovery of the nineteenth century, the development theory; and among the men who have wrought most effectively in recasting the thought of the age in conformity with that theory Herbert Spencer has a place, with Darwin and Huxley, in the first rank. We are reminded of this fact by the appearance of Mr. Spencer's famous *First Principles* in a sixth edition (Appleton), forty years after the first writing of the work. Mr. Spencer, now in his eighty-first year, represents the original evolutionists—the men who fought for their doctrine and whose labors are finished. The younger school of naturalists—those who emphasize inductive, as opposed to deductive, methods—is represented in a new book by Prof. W. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, on *The Method of Evolution* (Putnams). This work presents a review of the subject of evolution as it stands to-day, with suggestions as to the farther modifications of our ideas concerning the origin of species that may be expected as the result of investigations now in progress.

Professor Conn sets forth Weismann's theory of heredity with great fullness. The application of the evolutionary philosophy to mental phenomena is not discussed by Professor Conn in his present volume. Perhaps the most noteworthy of recent attempts in this direction is made by Prof. Ernst Haeckel in *The Riddle of the Universe* (Harpers), which is a comprehensive statement of the truths of science as they stand revealed to the investigator at the close of the nineteenth century. Professor Haeckel, who has long been recognized as one of the world's leading authorities in biology, is a writer as well as a scientist; his book, even in translation, is a powerful and effective presentation of the problems for which modern science is seeking a solution, and of the conclusions thus far reached.

It may seem a far cry from Spencer and Haeckel to such a book as Mr. Garner's *Apes and Monkeys* (Ginn & Co.), and yet it may fairly be questioned whether such studies as those undertaken by Mr. Garner would ever have been begun except for the interest awakened by the investigations of Darwin and the resulting discussion. Mr. Garner has attempted nothing less than an interpretation of the whole life of the animals of which he has made a special study. He describes not only the language of his monkey friends, but their ethics, sense of color, ideas of art, and, in short, the whole range of their conceptions and activities. It is needless to say that Mr. Garner's writing is not based on "book knowledge," but rather on intimate association with these interesting animals in their native jungle. His book is a fascinating record of his experiences in this novel form of nature study. An introduction is contributed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

PHILOSOPHY, METAPHYSICS, AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

Among all the authentic publications of the results of psychical research, perhaps nothing more wonderful than Professor Flournoy's account of "Helen Smith's" reincarnations has ever appeared in print. The book has been translated from the original French by Daniel B. Vermilye, and bears the title *From India to the Planet Mars* (Harpers). Mlle. Smith is indeed no ordinary "medium;" her daily vocation is that of a saleswoman in Geneva, Switzerland, but in her trances she becomes, in turn, an Indian princess, an inhabitant of the planet Mars, and a French queen identified as Marie Antoinette. For more than five years Professor Flournoy and his associates have been engaged in the most searching inquiries into this woman's alleged psychical experiences, and the facts are now turned over to the world's wise men for explanation.

Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos has written a most instructive little book on *Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture* (Harpers). Dr. Quackenbos has made a serious attempt to test the efficacy of hypnotic suggestion as a reformatory agency, and in this book he gives the results of his experiments, which are certainly remarkable and deserving of the attention of all persons concerned in the management of penal and reformatory institutions. By way of practical direction to the investigation of subjective phenomena, Prof. A. E. Carpenter has prepared a brief manual of *Plain Instructions in Hypnotism and Mesmerism* (Lee & Shepard) which should have the effect of systematizing and clarifying, in a measure, the hazy notions of the subject that pervade the popular mind.

MANUALS OF NATURE STUDY.

The second book of Messrs. Tarr & McMurry's geographies (Macmillan) is devoted to *North America*, with an especially full treatment of the United States and its dependencies. In this volume, as in earlier works by the same authors, physiographic conditions form the basis of study. The methods followed in the older school geographies have been largely abandoned. In presenting the geography of the United States, for example, the authors have set aside the State as the unit of study. The maps and illustrations used in this volume are of the best. Prof. Edward S. Holden's *Elementary Astronomy* (Holt) is one of the volumes in the "American Science" series. It is intended for beginners, and makes many suggestions that may be adopted by the student independently of school and class room work. A little volume in the French language, entitled *Notre Globe*, by E. Sieurin (Paris: Schleicher Bros.), gives a summary of physical geography based on the latest authorities. In the "Romance of Science" series (E. & J. B. Young & Co.) Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, contributes an interesting little book on *Sounding the Ocean of Air*, being six lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute of Boston on "The Atmosphere," "Clouds," "Balloons," "The International Ascents," "Kites," and "Results of the Kite-Flights at Blue Hill." These lectures contain much information not easily to be found in other works. In the series of "Nature's Miracles" (Fords, Howard & Hurlburt), Dr. Elisha Gray continues his familiar talks on energy, sound, heat, light, explosives, electricity, and magnetism. On the subject of electricity and its most recent applications Professor Gray is an expert. His chapters on the use of electrical magnetism in utilizing the power of Niagara Falls are full of interesting details and fully up-to-date in every respect. Mr. Thomas M. St. John has written a manual of *Things a Boy Should Know About Electricity*, published by the author, 407 West Fifty-first Street, New York. The book is free from technical language and is profusely illustrated.

VARIOUS ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Mr. John Kimberley Mumford is the author of an elaborate work on *Oriental Rugs* (Scribners). Mr. Mumford is a collector of rugs, and has become recognized as an expert on this subject. This work is believed to be the first complete and authoritative treatise on the subject in the English language. One of the remarkable features of the book is the illustration. This includes sixteen photochromes (color plates), made by a new process which requires three months to prepare a single plate. There are also artotypes and half-tone illustrations made from the author's photographs. All of the illustrations are remarkably effective in reproducing the delicate tints and varied textures of the originals.

Dr. Edwin A. Barber has written a little handbook on *American Glassware* (Philadelphia: Patterson & White Company), including a sketch of the glass industry in the United States and a manual for collectors of historical bottles. Old pieces of glassware bearing portraits of Washington, Franklin, and other American portraits were long supposed to be of English manufacture, but their American origin has recently been discovered, and Dr. Barber's manual lists and describes all these designs that are known, and tells everything that can be learned about them.

One of the highest authorities on the art of printing in the United States, Mr. Theodore Low De Vinne, of New York City, has written a series of treatises on "The Practice of Typography," of which the first, entitled *Plain Printing Types* (Century Company), has recently appeared. This work contains an illustrated description of the tools, processes, and systems of type-making, the names and descriptions of all sizes of book types, with specimens of each; numerous exhibits of the more important styles of roman, italic, black, and display letter, and general information regarding all forms of type in use here and abroad. Mr. De Vinne's book is a mine of information on modern typography.

A Short History of English Printing, by Henry R. Plomer (Dodd, Mead & Co.), the second volume in the "English Bookman's Library," is itself a striking example of the best achievements in modern typography. Besides the frontispiece portrait of William Morris, in photogravure, and the full-page half-tone portraits of Roger L'Estrange, Caslon, and Baskerville, the book is profusely illustrated with the devices of English printers and some of their title-pages.

The English edition of the official catalogue of the German exhibit at Paris in 1900 (Berlin: J. A. Stargardt) gives full information on the development and present condition of the various trades and industries in Germany, and hence has distinct value after the close of the exposition. In typography the catalogue can be compared only with the very finest specimens of medieval hand-printing.

Mechanical Traction in War, by Lieut.-Col. Otfried Layritz, of the German army (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.), has been translated into English by Mr. R. B. Marston. This is one of the first authoritative treatises on the subject of road transport by means of mechanical traction, and should have special value at present for English and American army officers and engineers. The volume is well illustrated.

A new translation of *The Art of the Old Masters*, as told by Cennino Cennini in 1347 (New York: Francis P. Harper), has been made by Christiana J. Herringham. This is a valuable reference work for the artist and picture collector. He tells how the old masters ground and mixed their colors, painted their pictures and miniatures, tinted their papers, and made their varnishes. The translator has added helpful notes and additional information, besides correcting many of the errors of an earlier translation.

The *Photo-Miniature* is the title of a serial published in New York by Messrs. Tennant & Ward, 289 Fourth Avenue. Each monthly number of this publication takes up a single subject of practical interest to photographers, amateur and professional. Some of the topics treated in this manner during the past six months are bromide enlarging, the carbon process, chemical notions for photographers, photographing children, and trimming, mounting, and framing. The *Photo-Miniature* is neatly printed, and illustrated from the best obtainable examples of modern photographic skill. The heretofore obscure subject of color photography is treated in one of the volumes of the "Petite Encyclopédie Populaire" (Paris: Schleicher Bros.), by C. Ruckert.

Methods in the Art of Taxidermy, by Oliver Davie (Philadelphia: David McKay), is a compendium of practical directions for the taxidermist, elaborately illustrated.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the January numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Acetylene, Lighting by, T. Varney, CasM.
Adams, John Quincy, Letter of, 1811, AHR.
Addresses, Curious Postal, Helen T. Churchill, Can.
Advertising Disfigurement, A. R. Kimball, Scrib.
Aesthetics, Method of, H. Davies, Phil.
Africa: Mr. Edward Scott Grogan's Journey from the Cape to Cairo, C. Roberts, WW.
"American Anthology," Mr. Stedman's, Eleanor B. Simons, Bkman.
American Spirit, F. Brunetière, RDM, December 1.
American Young Man, H. A. Bridgman, YM.
Americanisms Once More, B. Matthews, Cos.
Anglo-American Union, J. B. Bright, AngA.
Anglo-Saxon Race, Opportunity of, C. C. Closson, JPEcon.
Anthropological Science in 1878, T. H. Huxley, PopS.
Antwerp, Fair—A Fallen Queen, L. H. Mettler, Int.
Appalachian America, Protestants of, W. G. Frost, MisR.
Architecture:
Country House of Moderate Cost, R. A. Cram, LHJ.
Farmhouse, Southern, for \$3,000, R. C. Spencer, Jr., LHJ.
San Francisco Architecture, N. J. Sharp, Over, December.
Army Food During the Spanish War, R. A. Alger, NAR.
Art:
Abbey, Edwin Austin, Mrs. A. Bell, Art, December.
Art and the Masses, S. Sighele, Deut, December.
Art Competition in the Sixteenth Century, L. Beltrami, RPL, December.
Art, Sphere and Study of, F. B. Savvrel, Ed.
Art? What is, H. G. Drummond, NC.
Bailey, Henry Turner, Georgia F. Arkell, AE, December.
Borglum, Solon H., Sculptor, W. G. Bowdoin, AI.
Brushwork, and Inventional Drawing, T. J. McCormack, OC.
Carving, Scandinavian, C. W. Foster, AA.
Chase, William M., F. W. Coburn, AE, December.
Corot, Inner Life of, Adelia A. F. Johnston, Chaut.
Decoration, Interior, H. F. Stratton, AE, December.
Design, Three Principles of, Alice H. Barri, AE, December.
Fans, Notable, AA.
French School of Painters, C. Maclair, RRP, January 1.
Giotto: The Church of S. Francesco at Assisi, K. E. Fry, MonR, December.
Guthrie, James J., Count de Soissons, Art, December.
Human Form, Study of the, R. W. Shufeldt, PhoT.
Humor in Black and White, E. T. Reed, MA.
Knight, Daniel Ridgway, H. T. Lawrence, BP.
Louvre, The New, F. Rinder, MA.
Madonnas in California, Eva V. Carlin, Over, December.
Metal Industries at the Paris Exhibition, W. Fred, Art, December.
Negro Cabins, Art in, Margaret M. Hurll, BP.
Nicolet, Gabriel, T. Nicolet, MA.
Ornament, Mere, L. F. Day, AJ.
Pan-American Exposition, Fine Arts at the, Katherine V. McHenry, BP.
Paris Exhibition, "The New Art" at the, F. H. Jackson, MA.
Pictorial Composition, Analysis of, H. R. Poore, AI.
Pottery, Biloxi, L. M. Bense, AI.
Pyrogravure, Possibilities of, Alice M. Harcoln, BP.
Rembrandt and Sincerity, C. Brinton, Crit.
Rodin, Auguste, Sculptor, W. C. Brownell, Scrib.
Seville, Painters of, A. Symons, Fort.
Social Influence of the Fine Arts, J. M. Saunders, Mind.
Statuary of the People: A Symposium, RRP, December 15.
Suggestion in Drawing, F. Holme, BP.
Wallace Collection, C. Phillips, AJ.
Watts, G. F., Literary Portraits of, G. Chesterton and J. E. H. Williams, Bkman.
Whistler, James, and His Etchings, N. H. Moore, Mod.
Whys for Artists and Art Lovers, J. B. Longman, BP.
Women, Most Beautiful, in Painting, F. Dolman, Str.
Asphaltum for a Modern Street, S. F. Peckham, PopS.
Assassinations of the Century, W. J. Kechie, PMM.
Athens, Modern—1., G. Horton, Scrib.
Atonement in Non-Christian Religions, G. S. Goodspeed, Bib.
Australia, First Federal Cabinet of, RRM, November.
Australia—the New Power in the South Pacific, H. H. Lusk, NAR.
Australian Commonwealth, W. F. Schey, Gunt; W. T. Stead, RRL.
Australian Commonwealth—Its People, Resources, and Outlook, H. H. Lusk, AMRR.
Authors, Foreign, in America—1., R. R. Wilson, Bkman.
Authors, Some Famous, Sir George Murray Smith's Recollections of, Crit.
Automobile in French Recreative Life, G. W. Carryl, O.
Autonomous, Story of, W. H. Hudson, PopS.
Bacterial Life, Physical Agents and, A. Macfadyen, PopS.
Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1900, BankL.
Banks, Savings: A Century of Thrift, A. Cargill, LeisH.
Bartlett, President Samuel Colcord, G. Campbell, BSac.
Beauty, Human, Varying Ideals of, J. Collier, NineC.
Bernhardt, Sarah, in Her "Teens, A. Schinz, Lipp.
Biblical Antiquities, Recent Revelations of, Dr. La Touche-Tréville, RRP, January 1.
Biblical Law; Jephthah's Daughter, D. W. Amram, GBag.
Biblical Revelation Supernatural, M. Valentine, Luth.
Bibliothèque Universelle at the End of the Century, E. Tallichet, BU, December.
Bismarck as a Maker of Empire, W. M. Sloane, PSQ.
Blackstone's Commentaries, Curiosities of, A. R. Stuart, Cons, December.
Boats and Ships, Queer, W. Fawcett, Home.
Books, Great, of the Century, Dial, January 1.
Borrow, George, Revival of Interest in the Works of, Out.
Bridge-Building, Achievements in, F. W. Skinner, McCl.
British Columbia, Iron Ores of, H. M. Lamb, Eng.
Byles, Sir John, W. S. Lilly, Fort.
Calendars, Historical, J. F. Hewitt, West.
Canada: Fifteen Hundred Miles on Fresh Water, C. H. Williams, Black.
Canada: Imperialism vs. Annexation, J. Charlton, Can.
Canada: Maids and Matrons of New France—IV., Mary S. Pepper, Chaut.
Canada, Proposed National Mint for, N. Patterson, Can.
Canadian Backwoods, Summering in, A. Blackwood, Long.
Cape Nome, Gold Miners of, Elizabeth Robins, PMM.
Caricature, Great Events in, WW.
Carrière, Eugène, C. Maclair, Nou, December 1.
Catholic Women's Association, Louise Girod, Cath.
Cavalry in the Wars of the Future, RasN, December 1.
Cavalry Training, J. M. Macartney, USM.
Century, Half a, Progress of—1., J. Reade, Can.
Century, New, and an Old Riddle, Mrs. Chapman, NineC.
Century, New, Great Tasks of the, J. D. Whelpley and R. R. Wilson, WW.
Century, Nineteenth, W. T. Stead, RRL, December.
Century, Nineteenth, Story of the, C. E. Russell, Mun.
Century, The Wonderful, J. Dowd, Home.
Century, Twentieth, Time-Spirit of the, Elizabeth Bisland, Atlant.
Century, Twentieth: Where It Commenced, G. Griffith, Pear.
Chamberlain, Joseph, Political Life of, C. Paladini, NA, December 1.
Charities: Preventive Work, J. Lee, Char.
Charity, Public and Private, Count d'Haussonville, RDM, December 15.
Chicago, University of, E. Parsons, Mod.
Chili, Social Work in, C. Subercaseaux, RefS, December 1.
China:
Allied Troops, Conduct of the, E. J. Dillon, Contem.
American Consular Courts, M. B. Durnell, ALR.
Armies in China, Comparison of the, T. F. Millard, Scrib.
China and International Law, A. Desjardins, RDM, December 1 and 15.
China and Reconstruction: November, 1900, R. Hart, Fort.
Chinese Crisis—Was It Foreseen? H. N. Shore, USM.
Chinese Oddities, Some, F. E. Clark, Cos.
Concert in China, Fort.
Education in China, Louise E. Dew, Kind.
Empress Dowager, R. van Bergen, Atlant.
English in China, Black.
Mission Problems, New, A. H. Smith, MisR.
Missionary Experiences in China, MisR.
Mythology, Popular, L. Charpentier, Nou, December 1.
Peking, Besieged in, Cecile E. Payen, Cent.
Peking, Fall of, G. Reid, Forum.
Persecution of Chinese Christians, H. Corbett, MisR.
Po-Wong-Woey in China, S. Che, RRP, December 15.
Russians and Chinese, A. O. Sibirakov, BU, December.
Trade, Foreign, China and Her, R. Hart, NAR.
Tsi An, Empress of China, R. C. Auld, Int.
Western Powers and China, B. J. Clinch, ACQR.
Women, Legal Position of, R. V. Rogers, GBag.
Yellow River, Regulation of the, W. Starling, Eng.
Chinese in the United States, J. T. Connor, Chaut.
Christian Science and the Healing Art, W. G. Ewing, C. B.
Patterson, and J. W. Winkley, Arona.
Christianity, Early, Jew and Gentile in, P. Carus, Mon.

- Christianity in America Before Columbus, E. E. Sparks, Dial, January 1.
 Christmas and Its Traditions, Kind, December.
 Church and the World, J. Reed, NC.
 Church, Neglect of the, by Historians, J. H. Robinson, PSQ.
 Church of England: The Spiritual Deficit of the Church Crisis, J. Adderley, NatR.
 Civil Service Reform, Purpose of, H. L. Nelson, Forum.
 Clemens, Samuel L.: see "Mark Twain."
 Clubs, Odd, Lucy Monroe, Lipp.
 Coke-Making in the United States, W. G. Irwin, CasM.
 Coleridge and His Poetic Work, T. W. Hunt, BSac.
 Collectivism, Principle of, W. Poland, ACQR.
 Commercial Organization, Meaning of, A. H. Church, Eng.
 Confederacy, Last Days of the, Sara M. Handy, Atlant.
 Confederate Government, Last Days of the, S. R. Mallory, McCl.
 Congressional Apportionment, New, H. Gannett, Forum; F. A. Flower, NatM.
 Congressional Library, Mary Sewell, Ros.
 Conspiracy as a Fine Art, A. Lang, GBag.
 Constantinople, American Woman's College at, Caroline S. Baker, Out.
 Constitution, March of the, G. R. Peck, ALR, December.
 Cooperation and Mutualism, E. Cheysson, RefS, December 1.
 Cornhill Magazine, Birth and Parentage of the, G. M. Smith, Corn.
 Corporation System—An Argument in Its Favor, T. Conyngton, ALR, December.
 Corporations, State Control of, J. B. Cahoon, MunA, September.
 Cowley, Drag-Net of, S. T. Irwin, MonR.
 Cremation as a Life Insurance Problem, F. L. Hoffman, San.
 Criminal Negro—L, A Sociological Study, Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
 Cromwell, Irish Policy of, G. McDermott, ACQR.
 Cromwell, Oliver, Two Lives of, R. Ogden, Atlant.
 Cruiser, Armored, B. W. Lees, USM.
 Cuba, Census of, W. C. Mitchell, JPEcon, December.
 Cuba, Constitutional Convention in, M. Baldwin, NatM.
 Cuba, Judiciary of, GBag.
 Cuba, National Convention of, W. A. Varty and L. Davidson, FL.
 Currency, Redeemable Bank-Note, C. A. Conant, BankNY, December.
 Cycles and Motors in 1900, J. Pennell, Contem.
 Dante in America, C. J. Wood, Crit.
 Dante's Portrait, Discoverer of, A. Bezzi, NA, December 1.
 Davis, Cushman Kellogg, S. G. Smith, AMRR.
 Decision, Valley of, R. M. Wenley, BSac.
 Destitute Adults, Care of, R. W. Heberd, Char.
 Dogma and Dogmatism, Cath.
 Drama: An Optimistic Survey, W. Archer, PMM.
 Dramatists, Two German, E. A. Steiner, Out.
 Dreams, Prophetic, in Greek and Roman Antiquity, N. Vaschide and H. Piéron, Mon.
 Dublin University and the Irish Catholics, J. Pigot, Contem.
 Eclipse, Solar, at Algiers, Mrs. W. Maunder, Leish.
 Education:
 College Graduate: Is He Impracticable? R. E. Jones, Forum.
 Educational Resources of the Community, S. T. Dutton, EdR.
 Electives, Galesburg Plan of, F. D. Thomson, School.
 Ethical Classes, Children's, F. J. Gould, IJE.
 Examinations, School, Mary H. Leonard, Ed.
 Geography, Organization of, C. R. Dryer, EdR.
 High-School Visitor, Work of a, S. D. Brooks, School.
 High Schools, Elective Studies in, J. Tetlow, EdR.
 Hindrances to Efficient Teaching, E. D. Daniels, Ed.
 Home: How It May Help the School, F. H. Palmer, Ed.
 Iliad: Should It Be Retained in the Schools? B. C. Mathews, School.
 Life and Education, Hidden Forces in, M. V. O'Shea, Kind.
 Literature, American, Suggestions for Teachers of, B. Matthews, EdR.
 New York State Normal Schools, M. T. Dana, EdR.
 Normal School, Problems Facing the, H. H. Seerley, Ed.
 Pictures in Schools, Belle P. Magee, Kind.
 Profession of Teaching, W. A. Wilbur, Cons, December.
 Religious Training in Public Schools, Eliza C. Hall, Mind.
 Sarmiento, Gen. Domingo Faustino, Educational Work of, in the Argentine Republic, H. H. Barroll, Ed.
 Secondary Education at the Paris Exposition, H. L. Taylor, School.
 Secondary Education in the United States—III., The High School Period, E. E. Brown, School.
 Sexual Relations, Education in, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., Atlant.
 Sillon Method of Popular Education, E. Isabelle, RefS, December 16.
 Technical Education for Girls, Honor Morten, Fort.
 Text-Books, Elementary, Defects of, J. H. Blodgett, EdR.
 Women, Higher Education of, M. C. Thomas, EdR.
 Eggs, Art of Preserving, San.
 Egypt, Modern, W. H. Grimley, West.
 Egypt, Work of Lord Cromer in, WW.
 Electoral College, Working of the, A. Shaw, AMRR.
 Electric Fire Risks, H. S. Wynkoop, CasM.
 Electric Haulage in Belgium, L. Gérard, CasM.
 Electric Power Stations, Modern, P. Dawson, CasM.
 Electricity: Central-Station Practice in England, F. C. Perkins, Eng.
 Eleusis, Mysteries of, Effect of the, C. J. Wood, OC.
 Embryology, Mammalian, C. S. Minot, ANat, December.
 Engines, Steam, at the Paris Exposition, W. D. Wansbrough, CasM.
 England: see Great Britain.
 England at the Close of the 19th Century, E. Reich, IntM.
 England: Winchelsea, Rye, and "Denis Duval," H. James, Scrib.
 England's Peasantry—Then and Now, Dr. Jessopp, NineC.
 Events, Past, and Coming Problems, H. G. de Blowitz, NAR.
 Evolution in New-Church Light—V., G. Hawkes, NC.
 Evolution, Rise and Fall of, S. Fitzsimons, ACQR.
 Exegesis of To-morrow, B. W. Bacon, Out.
 Exploration, Century of, C. O. Adams, WW.
 Fairyland, Footsteps to, Evelyn Sharp, PMM.
 Falconry, Noble Sport of, A. J. Bowden, Cass.
 Farmers' Villages, Contem.
 Fez, Morocco, G. Montbard, AJ.
 Fiction, Examinations in, A. Lang, Corn.
 Fiction, New and Old, Atlant.
 Fig Industry in the United States, L. O. Howard, Forum.
 Fiji, Why Federation is Wanted in, RRM, November.
 Finland and Russia, HumN, December.
 Fitzgerald, Edward, and T. E. Brown, Mac.
 Fly Leaf Rhymes and Decorations, Fanny D. Bergen, NEng.
 Food, Legumes as, Mary H. Abel, JMSE.
 Food, Philosophy of, J. Grand, RRP, December 15.
 Football, Army and Navy, H. S. Graves, O.
 Fortnightly, The: A Retrospect, Fort.
 Fox-Hunting, Advice on, W. de Broke, Bad.
 France:
 Colonial Officers, French, A. Mévil, Nou, December 15.
 Economic Life of France, E. D. Jones, PopS.
 Genius of France, H. Bérenger, RRP, January 1.
 Maternal Assistance in the Home and Depopulation, P. Becker, RPP, December.
 Militia in France, A. Venglaire, BU, December.
 Pleiades, French, F. Brunetiere, RDM, December 15.
 Population in 1800 and 1900, A. des Cilleuls, RefS, December 1.
 Tax, Communal, on the Revenue, M. Malzac, RPP, December.
 University and the Republic, A. Darlu, RPP, December.
 Franz, Robert, Songs of, S. P. Biden, Mus.
 Frederick the Great—V., W. O'C. Morris, USM.
 Froude, James Anthony, L. Stephen, NatR.
 Game, Big, Rifles for, H. Kephart, O.
 Gas Lighting in Great Britain, M. R. Maltbie, MunA, September.
 Geometry: Ancient and Modern, E. S. Crawley, PopS.
 Germany:
 Anglo-German Alliance, Industrial Significance of the, Eng.
 Colonization, Official German, P. Bigelow, Over, December.
 England and Germany, MonR, December.
 Frederick, Emperor, F. Nippold, Deut, December.
 Kaiser as Seen in Germany, R. S. Baker, McCl.
 Social Movement and Catholic Action, V. Brants, RefS, December 1 and 16.
 Gibraltar, Bay of, Spanish Scheme for Fortifying, USM.
 Gilman, Daniel C., Administration of, at the Johns Hopkins University, N. M. Butler, AMRR.
 Goethe and Kant, F. Jodl, Mon.
 Goethe, Love Affairs of, F. de Roberto, NA, December 1.
 Goose, The, in Manitoba, G. Baird, O.
 Goosie, Parallels from Felt Texts—V., A. J. Edmunds, OC.
 Government, Council, vs. Mayor Government—II., E. D. Durand, PSQ, December.
 Government, Federal, Cost of the, C. D. Wright, Cent.
 Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
 Admiralty and Submarine Boats, E. Robertson, NineC.
 Affairs in England, R. B. Johnson, Atlant.
 Anglo-German Alliance, Industrial Significance of the, Eng.
 Army Officers, Technical Training of, T. M. Maguire, NatR.
 Army Reform, Lord Robertson, NineC.
 Companies Act, 1900, BankL; N. W. Sibley, West.
 Cyprus for German East Africa, USM.
 Efficiency in Government, Plea for, A. White, NatR.
 England and Germany, MonR, December.
 England: Will She Last the Century? Fort.
 English People, B. Bosanquet, IntM.
 Flag, An Imperial, W. L. Clowes, MonR, December.
 House of Commons, New, J. F. Fraser, PMM.
 House of Commons, Past and Present, Black.
 Liberal Party in England, Forum.
 "Little Englander," MonR.
 Municipal Trading in England, W. H. Allen, JPEcon.
 Navy, Decline and Restoration of the, S. Eardley-Wilmot, NatR.
 Officer, British, W. S. Churchill, PMM.

- Party, A Possible, MonR, December.
 Political Situation in Great Britain, Duke of Argyll, NAR.
 Politics, Science in, MonR, December.
 Rosebery, Lord, and the Liberal Imperialists, Fort.
 Russia, England and, J. Novicow, Contem.
 Volunteer Force, USM, December.
 War Office, Contem.
 Yeomanry, Future of the—II, F. Green, USM, December.
 Greek Religion and Mythology, P. Carus, OC.
 Greek View of Life, J. A. Nicklin, IJE.
 Guns, Field, MonR, December.
 Hamlet's Castle, J. A. Riis, Cent.
 Hamlin, Cyrus, as I Knew Him, G. W. Wood, MisR.
 Harland, Marion, Sketch of, Mod.
 Heat, Effect of, Upon Growth, T. W. Galloway, ANat, December.
 Henry, Patrick, Susan B. Dixon, Cons, December.
 Heredity and Environment, C. W. Super, Cons, December.
 "Herod," Mr. Phillips', S. Gwynn, Contem.
 Hewlett, Maurice, F. Harrison, Fort.
 Holy Spirit, Operations of the, J. H. Weaver, Luth.
 Hooliganism, J. Trevarthen, NineC.
 Horse, How to Judge a, E. A. A. Grange, Cos.
 Horses: Old and New in Harness Training, G. Tompkins, O.
 Hospitals, Scientific Use of, M. Foster, NineC.
 Housekeeping in a Millionaire's Family, M. E. Carter, LHJ.
 Housing Question in England, D. S. Waterlow, Fort.
 Howells, William D., and His Friends, E. C. Stedman, BB.
 Hudson's Bay Company, Chronicles of, A. G. Bradley, Mac.
 Hugo, Victor, Love-Letter of—III, Harp.
 Human Nature, Unity of, J. J. Chapman, IJE.
 Hunting in Portuguese East Africa, H. C. Hillegas, O.
 Hunting of Goat and Sheep in the Rockies, J. W. Schultz, O.
 Huxley, Thomas Henry: Truth Seeker, C. T. Brady, BB.
 Ibsen, Henrik: Is He a Naturalist? H. C. Hansen, Krin, November 30.
 Illinois River, In the Valley of the, J. L. Wright, Int.
 Immigration, New Problems of, P. F. Hall, Forum.
 Indian: Why He Paints His Face, T. Dreiser, Pear.
 Indians, Religious Character of the, W. T. Parker, OC.
 Infant Feeding, A. Jacobi, San.
 Insomnia, Moral Aspect of, Agnes H. Morton, Chaut.
 Insurance: The Uninsured Millions, F. H. Kitchin, BankL.
 International Ethics, L. Villari, MonR, December.
 Internationalism: An Ideal for the New Century, W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Ireland and Irish Land Once More, T. W. Russell, Fort.
 Ireland, High Crosses of, G. H. Orpen, Leish.
 Irrigation Enterprises, Great, WW.
 Irrigation in the West, Wonders of, J. Montague, Home.
 Isaiah the Myth and Isaiah the Prophet, H. Osgood, BSac.
 "Islam, The Sources of," M. R. Ahmad, NineC.
 Israel, Ancient, Revelations through, S. I. Curtiss, BSac.
 Italy:
 Humbert, King, and His Reign, P. Baselli, NA, December 16.
 Italy, Dawn of a Reign in, G. Dalla-Vecchia, Fort.
 Naval Defense, A. V. Vecchi, RasN, December 1.
 Political Oratory and Political Orators, Count von Ronzaglie, Deut, December.
 Radical Party and the Monarchy, RPL, December.
 Jamaica, Color Problem in, J. Moritzen, Gunt.
 Japan, F. Régamey, HumN, December.
 Japan After the War, BankL.
 Japan, Education in, T. Kokoi, IJE.
 Japan, My, P. Bigelow, Harp.
 Japan, Progress of, Baron Hayashi, MonR.
 Japanese Children, Home Training of, Louise E. Dew, Kind, December.
 Jay, John, F. R. Jones, GBag.
 Jesus Christ, Story of—IV, C. Howard, LHJ.
 Jewelry, Modern, at the Paris Exhibition, Art, December.
 Johnston, Richard Malcolm, Autobiography of, Cons.
 Jones, Paul, Molly E. Seawell, BB.
 Journalism: The Paris Press, E. Friend, Cos.
 Judicature, English, Century of, Van V. Veeder, GBag.
 Kent's Dealings with Swedenborg, T. F. Wright, NC.
 Kindergarten, Ethical and Religious Import of the, W. M. Bryant, KindR.
 Kindergartens: Adulthood the Rock of Offense, P. Du Bois, KindR.
 Klondike: Reign of "Soapy" Smith, H. L. Suydam, FrL.
 Labor, Modern State and, C. Benoist, RDM, December 15.
 Laborer and His Point of View, W. J. Kerby, ACQR.
 Lanier (Sidney), Color and Motion in, J. S. Snoddy, PL.
 Law, John, of Lauriston, J. Patrick, BankNY, December.
 Lawyers and Scholarships, W. L. Miller, ALR, December.
 Legal Education, State of, C. N. Gregory, ALR, December.
 Leo XIII., Encyclical Letter of, A. P. Doyle, Cath.
 Library, Public, in the United States, H. Putnam, IntM.
 Life Assurance: Is It a Good Investment? F. H. Kitchin, NatR.
 Literature, American, Three Centuries of, Dial, December 16.
 Literature, Comparative, Foible of, Black.
 Literature: Lyrist and Lyrics of Old France, J. A. Harrison, Chaut.
 Literature of the Ottomans, T. P. Ion, Cons, December.
 Literature, Old and New in, E. Ridley, AngA.
 Literature: Romance Against Romanticism, B. Matthews, Bkman.
 Literature, Spiritual in, Sara A. Underwood, Arena.
 Locomotives, Trading in, T. Waters, FrL.
 London, East, Shadow and Sunlight in, W. Besant, Cent.
 London Government Reorganized, P. W. L. Ashley, Muna, September.
 London, Nature in, G. A. B. Dewar, Long.
 London Streets, N. Kuhn, Non, December 1.
 Lord's Supper, Luthardt on the, C. E. Hay, Luth.
 Machine-Shop, Expense Account of the, H. L. Arnold, Eng.
 "Mark Twain," A Sketch of, AMRR.
 "Mark Twain" as an Educator, C. J. France, Ed.
 Markham, Edwin, The Real, C. M. McGovern, Home.
 Massachusetts Gas Commission, W. S. Allen, Muna, September.
 Medicine, X-Rays in, F. H. Williams, IntM.
 Mega Spelæon, D. Quinn, ACQR.
 Melba, Madame, This and That About, Cass.
 Methodology and Truth, J. E. Creighton, Phil.
 Military Impedimenta, J. Chester, JMSI.
 Military Schools, Foreign, Cadets in, H. H. Whitney, Mun.
 Military Service, Obligatory, W. Ley, and H. S. Montgomerie, USM, December.
 Mills, William Lennox, E. J. B. Pense, Can.
 Mind to Matter, Passage from, J. Cooper, BSac.
 Minister of the Twentieth Century, F. H. Foster, PRR.
 Ministry, Essential Qualifications for the, L. P. Mercer, NC.
 Mines, Big, Romances of the, E. B. Palmer, Ains.
 Mint, San Francisco, C. G. Yale, Over, December.
 Mirabeau's Secret Mission to Berlin, R. M. Johnston, AHR.
 Missions:
 China, Missionary Experiences in, MisR.
 China, New Problems in, A. H. Smith, MisR.
 Chinese, Plans of the American Board for, MisH.
 Chinese Christians, Persecution of, H. Corbett, MisR.
 Foreign Missions in the Twentieth Century, E. F. Merriam, AMRR.
 Mexico, American Board Mission in, J. L. Barton, MisH.
 Mission Policy and Political Principles, W. A. Shedd, PRR.
 Missionaries—Gentile or Christian? E. F. Goerwitz, NC.
 Outlook for the Twentieth Century, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
 Paul, the Apostle of Baza Manteke, H. Richards, MisR.
 Money, Distribution of, C. A. Conant, JP Econ, December.
 Monsters, Extinct American, L. Irwell, Ros.
 Montenegro, In, G. Cora, NA, December 16.
 Moral Obligations, Source of, G. H. Joyce, ACQR.
 Morocco: A Coming North African Problem, H. M. Grey, MonR, December.
 Mountain Structure and Its Origin, J. Geikie, IntM.
 Mud Baths, Mary Fernor, Pear.
 Müller, Max, and His Work, A. V. W. Jackson, Forum.
 Municipal Lighting in Detroit, J. A. Fairlie, Muna, September.
 Municipal Lighting in Halle, Germany, E. J. James, Muna, September.
 Municipal Politics, Gunt.
 Music, American, European Fallacies and, O. G. Sonneck, Mus.
 Music in Children's Institutions, Adina Mitchell, Char.
 Music, What People Get from, H. Gale, Mus.
 Musical Epochs, C. Bellaigue, RDM, December 1.
 Mutiny, Great, Tale of the, W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
 Mysteries, Historic: A Tragedy of Naples, A. Upward, Pear.
 Napoleon, Colonel Wilks and, J. S. Corbett, MonR.
 "Napoleon," Lord Rosebery's, O'C. Morris, Fort.
 Napoleon, Strategy of, F. L. Huidekoper, JMSI.
 Nations, Rivalry of—XII—XV, E. A. Start, Chaut.
 Nature Study, January, N. H. Moore, Chaut.
 Nature's Beauty, Trust to Protect, S. Baxter, AMRR.
 Naval Economics, L. G. C. Laughton, USM.
 Navy, Building the New, WW.
 Negro, Criminal—I, Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
 Nelson, Lady—A Vindication, Evelyn M. Woolward, NatR.
 Newfoundland, French Shore of, P. T. McGrath, Cham.
 New Granada Recollections of, P. d'Espagnet, RDM, December 15.
 Newman, John Henry, and the Oxford Movement, J. A. Hall, Luth.
 New Orleans, Old Cabildo of, Grace King, Harp.
 Newspapers, Simultaneous, of the Twentieth Century, A. Harmsworth, NAR.
 New York, Colonial, Nominations in, C. Becker, AHR.
 New York, Greater, New Charter for, Muna, September.
 New York: Knickerbocker Days, E. S. Martin, Cos.
 New York, Twentieth Century, W. R. Corwine, Home.
 New York's Water Supply, M. N. Baker, Muna, September.
 Niagara, Harnessing, Gertrude M. Bacon, Cass.
 Nicaragua and Panama Canals, A. P. Davis, Forum.
 Nicaragua Canal Question, R. Bromley, NineC.
 Non-Resistance, Doctrine of, J. J. Chapman, Mind.
 Novel, French, and the Young Girl, T. Benton, Ont.
 Novel, Historical, Degeneration of the, F. T. Cooper, Bkman.
 Novelist as Member of Parliament, W. Edgar, Cass.
 Oberammergau, Papal Indulgences at, J. Knowles, NineC.

- Ocean, Deepest, Animal Life in the, C. F. Holder, Home.
 Ocean Steamers, Modern, G. E. Walsh, CasM.
 Old Testament Criticism in Its Relation to Teaching, D. S. Margolouth, Hom.
 Palestine, Modern, and Syria, G. L. Robinson, Chaut.
 Palestine, Off the Beaten Track in, A. Forder, WWM.
 Palestine: The Newly Discovered "High Place" at Petra in Edom, G. L. Robinson, Bib.
 Panama and Nicaragua Canals, A. P. Davis, Forum.
 Pan-American Exposition of 1901, F. E. Elwell, Arena; J. H. Tranter, Mod.
 Pan-American Exposition, Fine Arts at the, Katherine V. McHenry, BP.
 Paris Exposition, Juror's Experience at, H. L. Taylor, EdR.
 Paris Exposition, Pictorial Side of the, F. H. Smith, Out.
 Paris, New Year's Day in, Annetta H. Antona, Mod.
 Paris Press, E. Friend, Cos.
 Park-Making as a National Art, H. B. Merwin, WW.
 Parr, Samuel, J. M. Attenborough, West.
 Partridge, Gambel's, T. S. Van Dyke, O.
 Patent Office, United States, E. V. Smalley, Cent.
 Patent Systems, British and American, G. C. Marks, CasM.
 Patmore, Coventry, A. T. Quiller-Couch, MonR.
 Patterson, Mrs. Mary, W. Perrine, LHJ.
 Paul the Apostle and Our Modern Life, J. McSorley, Cath.
 Permanency in Art and Literature, J. D. Logan, Phil.
 Philadelphia, Country Life About, O.
 Philanthropy, Private, of Helen Gould, C. B. Todd, Gunt.
 Philippines, Art in the, G. D. Rice, AI.
 Philippines: Friars, Filipinos, and Land, J. B. Rodgers, AMRR.
 Philippines, Glimpses of Life in the, Sara D. Wilson, Mod.
 Phillips, Stephen, E. Gosse, Cent.
 Philpotts, Eden, J. B. Gilder, Crit.
 Photography:
 Agfa Reducer, C. H. Bothamley, WPM, December.
 Carbon Printing, Some Difficulties of, E. W. Foxlee, APB.
 Films, A. L. Henderson, WPM.
 Lens, Modern, Evolution of the, T. R. Dallmeyer, APB.
 Ozotype, G. F. Blackmore, WPM.
 Paper, Plain, C. E. Fairman, WPM.
 Silk, Printing on, WPM.
 Temperature in Development, WPM.
 Under-Water Photography, R. H. Sherard and H. J. Shepstone, Phot.
 Uranium Salts in Printing, APB.
 Physical Law and the Human Body, W. O. Owen, JMSI.
 Physics, Recent Methods in, L. Boltzmann, Mon.
 Plato's Republic, Stoical Vein in, A. Fairbanks, Phil.
 Picts, Modern Views of the, D. MacRitchie, MonR.
 Pitt, William, Love Episode of, MonR, December.
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Glimpse of, W. L. Scaife, Atlant.
 Poetical Schools of the Day, A. Retté, RRP, January 1.
 Poetry, American, Century of, O. L. Triggs, Forum.
 Poisoning, Psychology of, J. H. Beale, Jr., GBag.
 Poland, Cracow University and, E. Rossier, BU, December.
 Polar Work, Present and Future, WW.
 Political Spirit of the Last Half Century, P. S. Reinsch, Cons, December.
 Politicians, American, H. Blaker, West.
 Politics, Right and Wrong in, L. Stephen, MonR.
 Polygamy, Lesser Wives of, M. C. Christeller, MisR.
 Porto Rico, Military Value of, W. A. Glassford, JMSI.
 Powder, Smokeless Cannon, H. Maxim, Forum.
 Predestination in Reformed Confessions, B. B. Warfield, PRR.
 Presbyterian Creed Revision, H. Johnson and W. B. Greene, Hom.
 Psalms, National Element in the, E. Farquhar, Cons.
 Public Expenditures, Growth of, C. A. Conant, Atlant.
 Public Gas Works in Italy, R. Bachi, MunA, September.
 Punch, Sir John Tenniel's Fifty Years on, AMRR.
 Punishment, Future, Question of, E. Sutherland, Luth.
 Puritan, The, and Dress Reform, F. E. Keay, NEng.
 Puzzles, Tricks, and Traps, Chinese, J. Scott, Str.
 Quivera: An Ancient American Kingdom—V., E. E. Blackman, AngA.
 Rabelais, Religion of, Edith Sichel, MonR, December.
 Railway, Langen Hanging, D. A. Willey, Ains.
 Railway Management, Problems of, Black.
 Railway Wrecks and Wrecking, G. H. Paine, Mun.
 Reconstruction of the Southern States, W. Wilson, Atlant.
 Religion, Essential in, E. Ritchie, Phil.
 Religion, Psychological Study of, J. H. Leuba, Mon.
 Religious Education, Martha Mason, NC.
 Revolutionary Times, A Diary of, 1775-1776, AHR.
 Rhode Island Historical Society, E. Fuller, NEng.
 Rio Grande, Running the Canyons of the, R. T. Hill, Cent.
 "Robin Adair: Who Was He? C. H. Irwin, LeisH.
 Robinson, Rowland, Julia C. R. Dorr, Atlant.
 Roman Catacombs, Legal Tenure of, J. A. Campbell, ACQR.
 Roman Catholic Doctrine of Indulgences, Bishop Hedley, NineC.
 Roman Catholic Features in the Official Report on Education, J. J. O'Shea, ACQR.
 Roman Catholic Plenary Synod of Maynooth, Second, M. O'Riordan, ACQR.
 Roman Catholicism in Canada, W. M. Roger, PRR.
 Roman Forum, D. Vaglieri, RRP, December 15.
 Russia, Economic Condition of, USM, December.
 Russia, England and, J. Novicow, Contem.
 Russia of To-day—III, The Caucasus, H. Norman, Scrib.
 Russia's Progress in East Asia, C. Schultz, JMSI.
 St. Helena, More Light on, Corn.
 Salisbury, Lord: The Last of the Autocrats, A. Mee, YM.
 Sand Drifts Prevented by Grass, J. Freeman, Pear.
 Sanitation, Public, in the 19th Century, P. H. Bryce, San.
 Science, Pearsons' Grammar of, C. S. Peirce, PopS.
 Scotland, Political Transformation in, W. Wallace, NatR.
 Scottish Church and the Scottish People, A. M. Fairbairn, Contem.
 Seal Hunters, Newfoundland, J. Harvey, Can.
 Self-Defense with a Walking-Stick, E. W. Barton-Wright, Fear.
 Shakespeare's Claudio in "Much Ado," W. J. Rolfe, PL.
 Shamanism, J. Stadling, Contem.
 Shays's Rebellion, Reminiscences of, P. Holland, NEng.
 Ship, Building a, F. W. Lepper, Int.
 Ship, Sailing, Evolution of the, W. J. Henderson, Mun.
 Shipping, American, Revival of, M. A. Hanna, NatM.
 Ships, Steel, with Protected Bottoms, J. R. Oldham, CasM.
 Sidgwick, Henry, W. R. Sorley, IJE.
 Sidgwick's "Ethics," Significance of, F. H. Hayward, IJE.
 Sierras, Southern High, H. P. Chandler, Over, December.
 Simplon, Railway Lines to the, NA, December 1.
 Skin of the Human Body, H. Sutherland, Ains.
 Slavery During the Middle Ages, Agnes M. Wergeland, JPEcon, December.
 Snow-Plough, Day's Work on a, H. H. Lewis, WW.
 Snow-Plough, Railway, Work of a, D. T. Timins, Cass.
 Social Phenomena, Classification of, R. de La Grasserie, HumN, December.
 Socialism, Contemporary, A. Hamon, HumN, December.
 Socialism, Legal Road to, W. H. Phillips, Arena.
 Socialism of Opposition, the Socialism of Government, and Class Rivalry, J. Sarrante, RSoc, December.
 Socialist Congress, J. Bourdeau, RDM, December 1.
 Socialist Unity, E. d'Eichthal, RPP, December.
 Sociology, Problem in, W. H. Van Ornum, Arena.
 Sociology, Tendency of, C. F. Gabbia, RasN, December 16.
 Soldier's Ration in the Tropics, L. L. Seaman, JMSI.
 South America, F. Macier, BU, December.
 Spanish-American Congress, A. Posada, EM, December.
 Sparrow, How to Get Rid of the, E. B. Clark, O.
 Spiritualism and Materialism, C. Saint-Saens, Mus; C. Flammarion, Nou, December 15.
 Sporting Prints, About, H. I. Kimball, O.
 Sportsmen, Pioneer American, C. Hallock, O.
 Sportsmen's Clubs of the Middle West, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.
 Spreckels, Claus, the Sugar King, V. H. O'Brien, Ains.
 Stage and Its People, Recollections of, Clara Morris, McCl.
 Stage, Berlin, During the Past Season, PL, December.
 Stage, Paris, Beauty on the, V. Thompson, Cos.
 Stage, Warfare Devices on the, W. B. Robertson, Cass.
 Stars: The Structure of the Heavens, S. Newcomb, PopS.
 Strike, Anthracite Coal, E. L. Bogart, BSac; G. O. Virtue, JPEcon, December.
 Subsidies, Ship, Substitutes for, L. Windmüller, NAR.
 Subsidies, Shipping, F. L. McVey, JPEcon, December.
 Subways, Rapid Transit, in Metropolitan Cities, MunA, September.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, L. M. Isaacs, Bkman; V. Blackburn and J. C. Carr, Fort; RRL, December.
 Sunday-School, Reconstruction in, W. H. S. Demarest, PRR.
 Supreme Court of the United States, R. H. Arnot, Mod.
 Sword, Story of the, A. Barrett, Mun.
 Tax Reform, Recent Discussion of, E. R. A. Seligman, PSQ.
 Tax, United States Legacy, J. M. Gray, ALR, December.
 Taxation of Franchises in Massachusetts, J. R. Carret, MunA, September.
 Taxation of Land Values, G. M'Crae, Cham.
 Taxation, Reforms in, R. T. Ely, Cos.
 Temperance Program, F. W. Farrar, Hom.
 Tennyson's Use of Homeric Material, Elizabeth H. Haight, PL, December.
 Territory, Annexed, Status of, B. Harrison, NAR.
 Tenniel, Sir John: His Fifty Years on Punch, AMRR.
 Theater: Some Famous Players, P. G. Hubert, Jr., Crit.
 Tides, The, W. Seton, Cath.
 Tolstoi, Count, Social and Penal Ideas of, P. Dorado, EM, December.
 Tolstoi, Count, Sociological Views of, E. A. Steiner, BSac.
 "Tommy and Grizel: The Artistic Temperament, Mary T. Blauvelt, BB.
 Toys, Making of, L. Claretie, RPar, December 15.
 Transvaal: see also Great Britain.
 Australians, Fighting of the, D. J. Ham, RRM, November.
 Boer Camp, Midwinter Day in, P. MacQueen, NatM.
 Boer Characteristics, Some, B. Williams, MonR.
 Lessons, Military, of the War, A. C. Doyle, Corn.
 Peace, How to Make, W. T. Stead, RRL, December.
 Roberts, Lord, of Kandahar, W. S. Churchill, WW.
 Spion Kop, On, L. Oppenheim, NineC.

- Surrenders in South Africa, H. W. Wilson, NatR.
 Transvaal Question from the Mussulman Point of View, I. K. Bey, Fort.
 Trophies, Famous, in Sports, A. F. Aldridge, Mun.
 Tunis and Naples, C. G. Horne, Mod.
 Turkish Captivities, J. B. Angell, AHR.
 Typhoid Fever, Flies and, L. O. Howard, PopS.
 United States: Colonies and Nation, W. Wilson, Harp.
 United States: What the Government Costs, C. D. Wright, Cent.
 Universe, Problem of the Creation of the, G. S. Jones, Mod.
 Vaudeville, Wonder of, R. Duffy, Ains.
 Verse, American, Hundred Years of, W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Vivisection in England, S. Coleridge, Fort.
 Villard, Henry, Career of, AMRR.
 Villard, Henry, Some Reminiscences of, M. Halstead, AMRR.
 Virtue, Psychological Test of, G. M. Stratton, IJE.
 Wagner, Some Interpreters of, A. Webber, NAR.
 War, Art of, H. E. Malden, JMSI.
 War and Economics in History and in Theory, E. V. Robinson, PSQ, December.
 War and Peace, D. G. Ritchie, IJE.
 War and Trade, F. Thomasson, West.
 Warfare: Brains in Arms, E. Hamilton, MonR.
 Warfare: Strategic Devastation, T. M. Maguire, USM.
 Washington: A Predestined Capital, Anne H. Wharton, Lipp.
 Washington, Booker T., Autobiography of—X., Out.
 Washington: District of Columbia in Its Centennial Year, H. B. F. Macfarland, Forum.
 Water Works, America's Largest, H. H. Lewis, Ains.
 Wealth, Relation of, to Morals, W. Lawrence, WW.
 Weather-Forecasting and Its Critics, F. T. Bullen, LeisH.
 Weaver, Craft of the, G. H. Ellwanger, BB.
 Westminster Abbey, Enlargement of, W. Archer, MonR, December.
 Whitman, Marcus, Legend of, E. G. Bourne, AHR.
 Whittier's "Countess," Story of, Mary E. Desmond, Cath.
 Wisconsin, State Historical Society of, Address at the Dedication of the Building of the, C. F. Adams, AHR.
 Women in 1800 and 1900, Countess of Aberdeen, Out.
 Women in Society, Rôle of, Lady Ponsonby, NineC.
 Women, Public Memorials to, Augusta W. Kellogg, NEng.
 Worcester, John, Aspects of the Life and Work of, J. G. Tompson, A. Mason, Grace C. Kempton, H. C. Hay, J. A. Hayes, W. H. Mayhew, and T. F. Wright, NC.
 Worcester, Massachusetts, A. S. Roe, NEng.
 X-Rays in Medicine, F. H. Williams, IntM.
 Yale, The New, H. A. Smith, WW.
 Zeus, Birth Cave of, D. G. Hogarth, MonR.
 Zoroastrianism and the Parsis, D. Menant, NAR.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| Ains. Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y. | EdR. Educational Review, N. Y. | NineC. Nineteenth Century, London. |
| ACQR. American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila. | Eng. Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NAR. North American Review, N. Y. |
| AHR. American Historical Review, N. Y. | EM. España Moderna, Madrid. | Nou. Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| AJS. American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | Fort. Fortnightly Review, London. | NA. Nuova Antologia, Rome. |
| AJT. American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | Forum. Forum, N. Y. | OC. Open Court, Chicago. |
| ALR. American Law Review, St. Louis. | FrL. Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. Outing, N. Y. |
| AMonM. American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | Gent. Gentleman's Magazine, London. | Out. Outlook, N. Y. |
| AMRR. American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | GBag. Green Bag, Boston. | Over. Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| ANat. American Naturalist, Boston. | Gunt. Gunton's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| AngA. Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y. | Harp. Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | Pear. Pearson's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Annals. Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Hart. Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn. | Phil. Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| APB. Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y. | Home. Home Magazine, N. Y. | Phot. Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| Arch. Architectural Record, N. Y. | Hom. Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PL. Post-Lore, Boston. |
| Arena. Arena, N. Y. | HumN. Humanity Nouvelle, Paris. | PSQ. Political Science Quarterly, Boston. |
| AA. Art Amateur, N. Y. | Int. International, Chicago. | PopA. Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn. |
| AE. Art Education, N. Y. | IJE. International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | PopS. Popular Science Monthly, N. Y. |
| AI. Art Interchange, N. Y. | IntM. International Monthly, Burlington, Vt. | PRR. Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| AJ. Art Journal, London. | IntS. International Studio, N. Y. | PQ. Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| Art. Artist, London. | IA. Irrigation Age, Chicago. | QJEcon. Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| Atlant. Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | JMSI. Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | QR. Quarterly Review, London. |
| Bad. Badminton, London. | JPEcon. Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | RasN. Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| BankL. Bankers' Magazine, London. | Kind. Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | RefS. Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| BankNY. Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | KindR. Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | RRL. Review of Reviews, London. |
| Bib. Biblical World, Chicago. | Krin. Kringsjaa, Christiania. | RRM. Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| BSac. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | LHJ. Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RDM. Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| BU. Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | LeisH. Leisure Hour, London. | RDP. Revue du Droit Public, Paris. |
| Black. Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | Lipp. Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RGen. Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| BB. Book Buyer, N. Y. | LQ. London Quarterly Review, London. | RPar. Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| Bkman. Bookman, N. Y. | Long. Longman's Magazine, London. | RPP. Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris. |
| BP. Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | Luth. Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | RRP. Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| Can. Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | McCl. McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | RSoc. Revue Socialiste, Paris. |
| Cass. Cassell's Magazine, London. | Mac. Macmillan's Magazine, London. | RPL. Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome. |
| CasM. Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | MA. Magazine of Art, London. | Ros. Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cath. Catholic World, N. Y. | MRN. Methodist Review, Nashville. | San. Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cent. Century Magazine, N. Y. | MRNY. Methodist Review, N. Y. | School. School Review, Chicago. |
| Cham. Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh. | Mind. Mind, N. Y. | Scrib. Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Char. Charities Review, N. Y. | MisH. Missionary Herald, Boston. | SR. Sewanee Review, N. Y. |
| Chaut. Chautauquan, Cleveland, O. | MisR. Missionary Review, N. Y. | Str. Strand Magazine, London. |
| Cons. Conservative Review, Washington. | Mod. Modern Culture, Cleveland, O. | Temp. Temple Bar, London. |
| Contem. Contemporary Review, London. | Mon. Monist, Chicago. | USM. United Service Magazine, London. |
| Corn. Cornhill, London. | MonR. Monthly Review, N. Y. | West. Westminster Review, London. |
| Cos. Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | MunA. Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | Wern. Werner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Crit. Critic, N. Y. | Mun. Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | WWM. Wide World Magazine, London. |
| Deut. Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | Mus. Music, Chicago. | WPM. Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| Dial. Dial, Chicago. | NatGM. National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | WW. World's Work, N. Y. |
| Dub. Dublin Review, Dublin. | NatM. National Magazine, Boston. | Yale. Yale Review, New Haven. |
| Edin. Edinburgh Review, London. | NatR. National Review, London. | YM. Young Man, London. |
| Ed. Education, Boston. | NC. New Church Review, Boston. | YW. Young Woman, London. |
| | NEng. New England Magazine, Boston. | |
| | NW. New World, Boston. | |